

# Herald Tribune

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WEATHER-PARIS: Sunny and hot. (28-31). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday (27-31). LONDON: Sunny and hot. (28-31). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday (27-31). CHANNEL: B.O.M. Sunny. Temp. 28-31 (34-39). S.W. Wind. 10-15 (20-25). TYPICAL WEATHER-PAGE 2.

Austria	6.5	Libya	9.5	Portugal	1.0
Belgium	10.0	Luxembourg	10.0	Spain	1.0
Denmark	1.75	Netherlands	0.85	Sweden	1.0
France	1.00	Norway	1.0	Switzerland	1.0
Germany	0.80	Poland	1.0	Taiwan	1.0
Greece	1.00	Portugal	1.0	U.S. Military	1.0
India	1.00	Spain	1.0	Yugoslavia	1.0
Iran	1.00	Sweden	1.0		
Italy	1.00	Switzerland	1.0		
Japan	1.00	Taiwan	1.0		
Lebanon	1.00	U.S. Military	1.0		

## Thieu Reaffirms Peace and But Details Cease-Fire View

By Henry Kamm

ON July 31 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu declared that South Vietnam's conditions for peace were unchanged and any coalition government with the Communists that result from free, internationally supervised elections. President expounded his position in a 45-minute television address to emphasize that when David K. E. Bruce assumes tomorrow as chief of the American delegation at the Paris Vietnam, he will not bring with him any new proposals approved by the South Vietnamese government.

He reiterated his government's willingness to confer with its enemies without preconditions and to reach a settlement of reconciliation. He emphasized that the Viet Cong would have the right to participate in any future election not only by casting their votes, but also in counting the ballots under international supervision.

● Nixon 'decisions' denounced by Paris peace-talk delegates of Hanoi and Viet Cong. Page 2.

"We do not ask them to surrender," the president said, "but only to lay down their arms and accept a democratic struggle." "Until they do so, Mr. Thieu warned, his government had no choice but to continue the fight. He said: "I am a man of peace. I am not a warrior. I am not ready to surrender to the Communists."

Overseas noted, however, that to a speech that indicated no more optimism over the probability of a negotiated settlement than he had shown in the past, Mr. Thieu nonetheless talked at greater length and in more detail on the subject of a cease-fire than he ever had before.

The president said a cease-fire could be implemented as part of a general peace agreement or could be negotiated and put into effect before a peace settlement. In either case, the president said, certain minimum conditions would apply.

As a first condition, he said there could be no unconditional cease-fire. Such an agreement, he said, must be the result of negotiations. Further, the president said, a cease-fire must not serve to give the enemy a breathing spell and must be conducive to reaching a general settlement. And, he said, a cease-fire must be fully implemented and respected and supervised by an authority empowered and named to be effective.

He emphasized, however, that South Vietnam had not made a cease-fire proposal at the Paris talks.

Speaking last night to Western reporters in advance of his address, Mr. Thieu outlined his views on a cease-fire but said he did not expect the Communists to accept either possibility. He reiterated his long-held view that the war in Vietnam would not formally end but would lead to an armed standstill equivalent to an uneasy peace.

## lose Call for Philip and Charles

By Henry Kamm

ON July 31 (AP).—Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip, flying from London, narrowly escaped a collision with a Soviet plane yesterday.

The plane was a MiG-19, a Soviet fighter jet, and the collision occurred over the English Channel. The royal couple were flying in a private jet.

The prince and the princess were flying from London to Paris. The collision occurred at a height of about 10,000 feet.

The princess was injured in the collision. She was taken to a hospital in Paris. The prince was not injured.

The collision occurred on July 31. The royal couple were flying from London to Paris. The collision occurred at a height of about 10,000 feet.



President Nixon during his Los Angeles press conference Thursday evening.

## Nixon's Press Conference:

- No Arab Buildup During Cease-Fire, He Assures Israel.
- U.S. Supports Thieu in Opposing a Coalition in Saigon.
- Policy on Southern Schools Is 'Cooperation, Not Coercion.'
- Tax Hikes Likely Unless Congress 'Cooperates.'

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—President Nixon last night reassured Israel that no military buildup by Arab nations will accompany a cease-fire, and that Israel can agree to the American proposals for negotiations "without fear."

Mr. Nixon's reassuring words at a nationally televised press conference from a Los Angeles hotel came several hours before the Israeli government decided to respond favorably to the American initiative, at the United Arab Republic and Jordan had already accepted.

(Hailing acceptance by Israel, Jordan and the United Arab Republic of U.S. peace proposals for the Middle East, President Nixon today expressed hope for a settlement but cautioned that "we still have a long way to go," the Associated Press reported.)

## Belfast Catholic Youth Slain By Army Rifleman in Rioting

BELFAST, Saturday, Aug. 1 (UPI).—A British Army marksman shot and killed a 19-year-old Roman Catholic youth who, military spokesmen said, had thrown gasoline bombs during seven hours of rioting in the New Lodge Road area of Belfast early Friday.

A spokesman for the army said later that the situation was "calm but tense" in the mainly Roman Catholic area. He expressed fears that more violence might erupt in the next few days.

The outbreak was the first since rioting early this month in the Roman Catholic Lower Falls Road area of the Northern Ireland capital. Three persons died in that disturbance.

An army spokesman said that the dead youth, identified as Daniel O'Hagan, was shot after three loudspeaker warnings to stop throwing gasoline bombs.

Residents of the New Lodge Road and a Republican Labor party member of the Ulster Parliament denied that the youth had thrown bombs.

The shooting occurred at 5 a.m. and the situation calmed down shortly afterward. By 7 a.m., the troops had withdrawn to nearby streets. Water cannon stood by during the riot but were not used.

## Reply to U.S. Peace Bid Decision by Israel: A Conditional Yes

By Tom Lambert

JERUSALEM, July 31.—Israel accepted in principle today the American proposal that this country, Egypt and Jordan stop shooting and begin talking about a Middle East peace settlement.

The proposal calls for a cease-fire of at least three months and Arab-Israeli negotiations about a peace settlement under United Nations auspices.

Egypt and Jordan already have accepted the proposal conditionally but the Jordan-based guerrillas and Syria have rejected it.

In a cautiously cryptic announcement about its acceptance, Israel said peace talks must be conducted "without prior conditions."

This indicated that Israel might not enter negotiations if they were predicated on an Israeli agreement to pull out of Arab lands captured in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

Prime Minister Golda Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan. They reportedly favored accepting, with some reservations and qualifications, the American proposal. Unless they change their mind, ministers of the coalition cabinet's Gahal party will not be on the committee.

In today's cabinet session, the Gahal ministers approved the government's stands on the cease-fire but opposed entering negotiations—apparently on the grounds that willingness to negotiate implied an Israeli agreement to withdraw from the Arab lands Israel occupied. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4.)

## Vows Free Palestine

## Arafat Will Fight On Despite Peace Plan

AMMAN, July 31 (AP).—Palestine guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat today declared his commands will continue fighting until the complete liberation of Palestine.

● While Syria again rejected the American peace plan, Egypt's Nasser, who has accepted it, called a meeting of his top policy-making committee. Both stories on Page 2.

"We are determined to liberate Palestine and uproot the enemy from its soil," Mr. Arafat told thousands of cheering demonstrators protesting against the American peace plan for the Middle East.

Their protest march was the biggest ever held in Amman. Tens of thousands of Palestinians crowded the streets for more than three miles, shepherded by armed guerrillas.

It was the first time the 44-year-old guerrilla chief had made a public speech.

The demonstrators chanted anti-American slogans and vowed to fight Israel until victory. Organizers kept the demonstration orderly throughout, and there was no violence.

Mr. Arafat's speech lasted less than five minutes, and he avoided any direct reference to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, whose acceptance of the American plan has provoked bitter criticism from the guerrillas.

Mr. Arafat also refrained from mentioning King Hussein, who has followed Mr. Nasser's lead in accepting the U.S. plan. But in an indirect reference to the resistance movement, "takes orders from no one."

He was interrupted by chants of "No peaceful solution, we shall resist. . . . Whoever accepts the plan recognizes Israel." But the crowd did not mention Mr. Nasser or King Hussein by name either.

The demonstration began after noon prayers at the Hussein Mosque, in central Amman, and wound its way through the streets of the city for more than four hours before reaching guerrilla headquarters.

Mr. Arafat got his biggest cheer when he said: "We shall enter the battle with all our strength, supported by the Arab masses from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf. The Arab nation will enter this battle collectively, because this is the will of history."

Two pro-Nasser guerrilla organizations represented on the Central Committee, the Action Organization for the Liberation of Palestine and the Palestine Arab Organization, boycotted the protest. In a statement yesterday they described President Nasser's acceptance of the American proposal as a tactical move.

## Thant Summons Jarring for Mideast Talks

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 31 (WP).—Middle East representative, Gunnar Jarring, will come to New York Sunday night for new consultations, Secretary-General U Thant announced today.

This announcement accompanied the general rejection among diplomats here over Israel's acceptance of the American proposal, previously accepted by Egypt and Jordan, for a renewed three-month cease-fire during which Mr. Jarring would resume his peace mission.

he had anticipated the Israeli move, possibly because of advance knowledge of U.S. assurances to Israel about a military standstill during the truce.

It is thought that the United States has an understanding with the Soviet Union that Egypt will not take advantage of the truce to build up military forces along the Suez Canal.

At the same time, Soviet representatives here were reported to be grumbling that so much attention to the American peace plan was giving them difficulty with their own propaganda at home and abroad.

This complaint has led some Eastern European sources to predict a new Soviet plot to obtain some of the credit or to take the luster off the U.S. effort. The Russians are not expected to try to upset the truce which they have endorsed.

## Bonn, Moscow Reported Close To 'Breakthrough' on Talks

By John M. Goshko

MOSCOW, July 31 (WP).—West German-Soviet negotiations on a non-aggression treaty today took a turn that one source involved in the talks described as "close to a breakthrough."

The day's events involved the so-called Bahr text—a draft treaty worked out in preliminary negotiations between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and a West German diplomatic troubleshooter, Egon Bahr.

The Bahr draft later came under heavy fire within West Germany as a potential surrender of vital German interests. As a result, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel is now in Moscow in hopes of negotiating changes in four articles of the Bahr text to neutralize domestic political criticism.

Now, the source confirmed, the Russians have agreed that the Bahr text is "not sacrosanct" but can be subjected to substantial revision, including changes in its present language and the addition of a preamble sought by the West Germans. Today, the source continued, the Russians even put forward their initial version of what the preamble should contain.

This has greatly reinforced the West German conviction that the Russians are serious about wanting to reach a breakthrough.

It supposedly would be enough, however, for Mr. Thant to refer it formally to the full Security Council. After the Security Council has been notified, Mr. Jarring is expected to proceed to his Cyprus headquarters in Nicosia.

## Kidnapped, 2 Others Flee Uruguay Guerrilla Raids

By Henry Kamm

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 31 (AP).—Guerrillas kidnapped a diplomat here today, but a second diplomat and a third man escaped to safety.

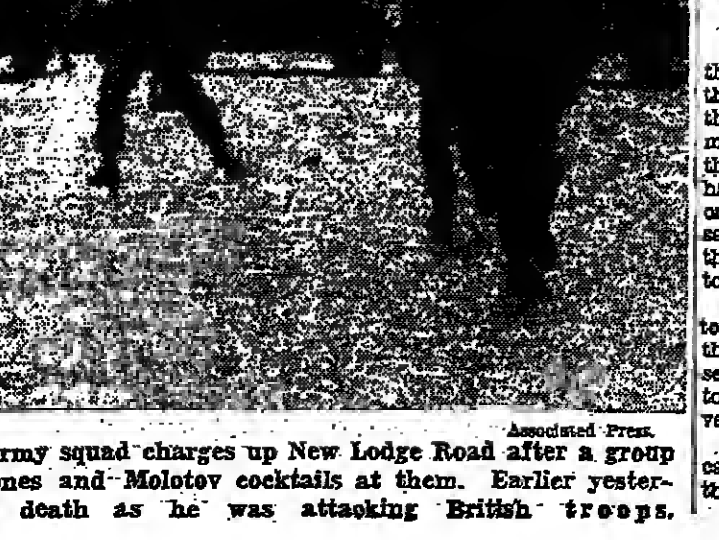
Mr. Mitrome was driving to work when two pickup trucks blocked him in a dark alley. He was forced into a stolen car. Mr. Diaz was abducted from his house by a group of men posing as telephone workers.

Guerrillas, reportedly members of the Tupamaro urban terror group, later informed a newspaper that they would exchange two captives for ten political prisoners. This was the first such demand for kidnapping victims since the guerrillas have been active in political kidnappings and prisoner releases during the year.

U.S. Embassy issued a brief unsigned note tonight of two unsuccessful attempts to free Americans. It said: "There two kidnapping attempts today at the second secretary, Geronimo, and the cultural attaché, Nathan Rosenfeld. Both Rosenfeld and Geronimo were slightly injured."

Manages to Flee kidnapped Brazilian diplomat Aloysio Mares Dias Goudes, an assistant secretary and assistant general at his country's embassy. The kidnapped American is Daniel Mitrome, 49, here to advise the Uruguayan government on police and internal security.

Jones, 28, was overpowered morning as he got into his car. He was driven off by his assailants, the embassy said, after about three miles, he was managed to get out, suffering a head injury when hit gun butt.



BELFAST PATROL—A British Army squad charges up New Lodge Road after a group of Catholics hurled bottles, stones and Molotov cocktails at them. Earlier yesterday, one youth was shot to death as he was attacking British troops.



## Peking Again Hits Russia, U.S. in Press Says 'Imperialism' Threatens New War

HONG KONG, July 31 (NYT).—A vigorous new attack against the Soviet Union was the major feature of an editorial due for publication in the Chinese press tomorrow to mark the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Army.

The editorial, attributed to Peking's three major publications, *Jinmin Jih Pao*, *Hung Chi* and *Chieh Fang Chun Pao*, pictured China as a nation threatened by imperialist designs of the United States and the Soviet Union and in need of a strong, united army.

"So long as imperialism exists, there will be no peace in the world and there will be danger of a new world war," the editorial said.

The Soviet Union was referred to obliquely as "social-imperialism" but came under the strongest attack directed against it by Peking for several months.

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ON THE LONG WAY HOME—Vietnamese refugees squat on the roofs of their houseboats as they wait to make the trip down the Mekong River from Phnom Penh, where they have been held in church camps, to South Vietnam.

### Other Planes Hit Laos, Cambodia

## B-52s Drop 4 Million Pounds Of Bombs in 48-Hour Period

SAIGON, July 31 (UPI).—American bombers carried out their heaviest raids in six months across Vietnam in a series of missions ending today, the U.S. command said.

They said other U.S. planes hit guerrilla supply lines in Laos and Cambodia.

B-52 Stratofortresses dropped at least four million pounds of bombs in 18 raids over South Vietnam in the 48 hours ending at noon, the military spokesman said.

The bombers struck at targets ranging from one mile south of the Demilitarized Zone to the U Minh Forest near the nation's southern tip.

The raids followed reports that three veteran Communist regiments have moved back into South Vietnam from Cambodia. The strikes in the north pounded buildups in sectors near the Laotian border where allied troops engaged in heavy fighting with Communist forces three weeks ago.

Field reports from Phnom Penh said a Communist attack before dawn today on a Cambodian artillery position 40 miles southwest of the capital had blocked Highway 4 which connects the capital with the port of Kampong Som.

The severing of the highway prevented Cambodian troops from getting reinforcements by road to the five-battalion unit moving up to assault the Communist-held Kiriwong Plateau.

Government troops yesterday were prevented from advancing toward the plateau by torrential rains and a troop-laden bus, which became bogged down on the road.

In Vietnam, a Defense Ministry spokesman said today that a government patrol yesterday clashed with a Communist platoon 12 miles north of the Laotian capital.

It was the nearest Communist troops had been to Vietnam in three months, he said. Government sources said the Communists were trying to sabotage Vietnamese Air port.

The spokesman said that President Nixon "continues to host about imaginary United States victories in Cambodia and South Vietnam."

"Further Defeat" "Caught up in his own lies," the spokesman went on, "he claims that the U.S. aggression against Cambodia and makes it possible to envisage 'better prospects for peace negotiations.'"

The spokesman said that "if the Nixon administration persists in not changing its policy... it will suffer further defeats and will have to assume the entire responsibility for the prolongation of the war and for the deadlock at the Paris conference."

The Viet Cong spokesman asked rhetorically, "How can peace be achieved when President Nixon persists in his scheme to prolong the American military occupation of South Vietnam and spreads the war to all of Indochina?"

**300 Attend Funeral For Mrs. Reid in N.Y.** NEW YORK, July 31 (NYT).—Three hundred mourners, including many newspaper associates and city officials, attended a funeral service yesterday for Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, former publisher of the New York Herald Tribune, who died on Monday at 88.

The Right Rev. Paul Moore Jr., Episcopal bishop of the diocese of New York, lauded "the extraordinary vitality, courage and perseverance" of Mrs. Reid at the service in St. Thomas Church. Burial was in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Tarrytown, N.Y.

### Nasser Credibility Is Low in Israel

TEL AVIV, July 31 (AP).—An Israeli public opinion sampling released yesterday revealed that a majority of Israelis polled don't believe Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser wants peace.

The poll, by Public Opinion Research of Israel, said 60 percent of 1,200 persons questioned believed Mr. Nasser didn't want peace.

Thirty percent said they thought Mr. Nasser wanted peace, and 10 percent voiced no opinion.

### Israel Accepts U.S. Proposal 'In Principle'

(Continued from Page 1)

now occupies. Gahal wants to retain those lands.

The Gahal ministers and that party's Knesset faction are scheduled to meet Monday to decide whether to leave the cabinet and go into opposition to Mr. Meir's government.

She can survive Gahal's departure, which, as Deputy Premier Yigal Alon remarked, would only "reduce but not weaken" the government.

As the government announced its acceptance in principle of the American proposal, Gahal Minister (without portfolio) and faction leader, Menachem Begin, said his party "cannot take the responsibility for such a decision and cannot be bound by it."

Although most Israelis will be pleased by their government's move toward negotiations with the Arabs—most of them are weary of war and anxious to end it—there is no widespread conviction that the United States attempt to obtain a peace settlement will succeed.

Some Israelis doubt if their peace settlement aims can be reconciled with those of the Arabs, if either Israel or the Arabs can overcome their mutual distrust of each other sufficiently to conclude a peace treaty, if the Arabs can bury their hatred of Israel and live with the Jewish state, if Israel can stifle its suspicions of the Arabs and exist peacefully with them.

While accepting in principle the American proposal, Israel has anxieties about it and the diplomatic maneuvering it is expected to precipitate shortly. These are some of the questions Israelis are asking themselves and Washington about the American proposal:

● If peace negotiations are to be based on the 1967 United Nations resolution for a Middle East settlement, whose interpretation of that resolution applies?

● Who will supervise the ceasefire embodied in the American proposal—the Israelis are lukewarm to hostile about the United Nations in a supervisory role—and will it be accompanied by a big power embargo on arms shipments to all Middle East countries?

● What happens if Israel agrees to a ceasefire with Egypt and Jordan and the Jordanian based guerrillas violate it, if Syria and the Lebanon-based guerrillas continue attacking Israel?

● Will the United States support Israel in any ceasefire and peace talks venture as stoutly as the Russians will support the Arabs?

The Israeli decision to accept in principle the American proposal came after four cabinet meetings this week on what to do about it. Mrs. Meir is expected to review in a Knesset speech next week the reasons for the government's decision.

**Israeli Air Raids Stopped** Bright Lights Return to Confident Cairo

By Raymond H. Anderson  
CAIRO, July 31 (NYT).—The ordeals of war with Israel may not yet be over for the Egyptians, but already the gloom of last winter's air-raid blackout has disappeared from downtown Cairo.

New, high-intensity lights burn along Kasr el-Nil Street, where middle-class shoppers fumbled along uncertainly under dimmed lights only a few months ago.

The lights give this metropolis of more than five million a more cheerful atmosphere, appropriate to the mood of the Egyptians since the Israeli Air Force was forced to give up air strikes in the city outskirts.

Cairo had become somewhat frosty in recent years, and the strains of warfare with Israel left little money or energy for rehabilitation.

Cleanup Campaign Several weeks ago, however, workers began busting in the downtown area in a cleanup and

## Syria Rejects U.S. Proposal And UN View

### Promises to Support Palestinian Guerrillas

DAMASCUS, Syria, July 31 (AP).—Syria tonight formally announced its "firm rejection" of the United States peace initiative in the Middle East and any settlement based on the United Nations Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1967.

A statement said Syria rejected both the U.S. peace proposal and the UN resolution. "Both the American initiative and the UN resolution would serve only to consolidate Israel's existence," it said.

Syria also warned that it would firmly combat any attempt to handicap the Palestinian resistance movement.

The statement pledged Syria's solidarity with the guerrillas and said it would oppose any attempt from Arab and foreign countries to do wrong to the guerrillas.

**Tunisia Lends 'Wisdom'** TUNIS, July 31 (Reuters).—Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Masmoudi said today that he considers the acceptance by some Arab countries of the present U.S. peace initiative in the Middle East to be an act of political wisdom and courage.

The foreign minister was speaking at an international student seminar on Palestine which opened today at Bizerta, 30 miles north of here.

"We consider that acceptance of the American peace initiative is an act of political courage and wisdom which could have some happy results for the Palestinian cause," Mr. Masmoudi said.

**Cholera Cases Reportedly Halt Troops in Egypt** BEIRUT, July 31 (UPI).—Troop movements in Egypt have been restricted because of cholera outbreaks in Cairo and Alexandria, authoritative diplomatic reports reaching here said today.

The reports quoted Egyptian medical sources confirming at least 1,500 cases of cholera in Egypt's major seaport, Alexandria, since the outbreak began in June. Fewer cases have been reported in Cairo.

The sources said troop movements, especially around Alexandria, have been restricted since July 1. They said large bodies of troops in Alexandria and Cairo have not been allowed to move out of these cities, and no fresh troops have been allowed to move in.

Officially, Egypt has reportedly denied cholera exists in the country. However, the government has begun a widespread campaign in the nation's two largest cities to eradicate what it calls "summer diseases."

**Two Arab States Get U.S. Envoys** SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 31 (AP).—President Nixon today announced his choice of ambassadors to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Nixon will nominate Nicholas G. Tasscher, 54, also a career diplomat, who will succeed Hermann F. Sills.

**UN Expects Kosygin Visit** UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 31 (WP).—Reports are circulating widely here that Premier Alexei N. Kosygin will come to New York for the 25th anniversary session of the United Nations General Assembly Oct. 19-23.

Eastern European diplomats said yesterday they understood the chances are very good that Mr. Kosygin will make the trip provided that relations with the United States are satisfactory at the time.

## Counting on U.S. Nasser Calls Top Policy Un-Weighs Israel's Sincerity

CAIRO, July 31 (Reuters).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser will preside over an extraordinary meeting of a top policy-making committee tomorrow evening, it was announced here tonight.

The announcement gave no reason for the meeting of the Higher Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union. It will be the eighth day of the "yes" to the peace.

But well informed sources said Cairo had already reached an Israeli acceptance as probable.

What the Egyptian government considers important now is sincerity of Israel's intention above all, the degree of pressure Washington is prepared to exert on Israel to ensure that it is a moderate and flexible post.

The sources said Egypt has no illusions about the extraneous view of the two sides' wide posing negotiating positions, the protracted and bitter of the Arab-Israeli problem.

Egypt has said that neither the proposed temporary ceasefire nor the indirect peace talks should be binding on the peace commandos, a reservation expected to complicate the implementation of the initiative.

President Nasser told the Socialist Union last week that though he had accepted the peace proposals—which are set here as procedural and paining nothing—the Security Council resolution, he had no hope of a peaceful settlement from it.

This pessimistic tune has been echoed by the Egyptian press the past week.

But the official Egyptian attitude as explained by National Guidance Minister Mohammed Hassa Helal in the authoritative, al-Ahram today, has been whether or not Israel accepted whether or not peace res President Nasser's action a benefit the Arabs.

**Bargain With Kremlin** If a settlement is reached, ideal observers here said, the states should recover most of all of the lands lost to Israel. It is not reached because of Israeli inflexibility, then the deal will have shown moderate flexibility, projecting a false image to world opinion, and have completed their part of a recent bargain with the Soviets.

In his Moscow talks earlier in month he is understood to have agreed to seek a peaceful settlement in response to the American initiative in return for assurances continued and possibly increased Soviet aid should Israel refuse to make peace on terms favorable to the Arabs.

Diplomatic sources here said the fact the Arabs look to Washington to secure a flexible approach to negotiating, menacing aspects from the Arab point of view.

Washington not applying enough pressure on Israel to make a settlement, then Arab retaliation at the stable United States in the Middle East could be real possibility.

**71 Senators Support Nixon On Firm Stand in Middle East** WASHINGTON, July 31 (NYT).—A bipartisan group of 71 senators publicly endorsed President Nixon's firm position on the Middle East yesterday, asserting that the Soviet Union should be warned of the dangers of provoking the United States.

The senators released a letter to Mr. Nixon urging the administration to make clear that the U.S. intends "to protect and defend its interests in the Middle East and Southern Europe" as a means of deterring the Soviet Union from bringing about "a super-power confrontation."

A number of the letter's signers have been among the more prominent congressional doves on the Vietnam war who have come under criticism in the past for taking more hawkish positions on the Middle East.

Among this group were Republican Sen. James Buckley of New York, Charles McNair of Maryland, and Charles H. Percy of Illinois, as well as Democratic Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, George S. McGovern of South Dakota, Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, and Albert Gore of Tennessee.

In effect, these senators and others were warning the Soviet Union not to interpret criticisms of the Vietnam war as an indication that the U.S. was in such an isolationist mood that its interests could be ignored or brushed aside in the Middle East.

The number of signers constituted important backing for administration efforts to "curb what the White House has interpreted as increased Soviet pressures in the Middle East and to encourage Moscow to support the American initiative for a standstill ceasefire, a course the Soviets have reportedly taken in the past three or four weeks.

"Our attempts to find peaceful solutions," the letter said, "should not be misinterpreted by the Soviet Union. A superpower confrontation in the Middle East should be avoided and we believe the Soviet Union could be deterred from bringing about such a confrontation as a result of a clearly expressed policy on the part of the United States to protect and defend its interests in the Middle East and Southern Europe."

The letter was signed by all of the senators who were in the Senate on July 31. It was also signed by Sen. William P. Roth of Delaware, who was absent from the Senate on July 31.

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## Counting on U.S. Nasser Calls Top Policy Un-Weighs Israel's Sincerity

CAIRO, July 31 (Reuters).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser will preside over an extraordinary meeting of a top policy-making committee tomorrow evening, it was announced here tonight.

The announcement gave no reason for the meeting of the Higher Executive Committee of the Arab Socialist Union. It will be the eighth day of the "yes" to the peace.

But well informed sources said Cairo had already reached an Israeli acceptance as probable.

What the Egyptian government considers important now is sincerity of Israel's intention above all, the degree of pressure Washington is prepared to exert on Israel to ensure that it is a moderate and flexible post.

The sources said Egypt has no illusions about the extraneous view of the two sides' wide posing negotiating positions, the protracted and bitter of the Arab-Israeli problem.

Egypt has said that neither the proposed temporary ceasefire nor the indirect peace talks should be binding on the peace commandos, a reservation expected to complicate the implementation of the initiative.

President Nasser told the Socialist Union last week that though he had accepted the peace proposals—which are set here as procedural and paining nothing—the Security Council resolution, he had no hope of a peaceful settlement from it.

This pessimistic tune has been echoed by the Egyptian press the past week.

But the official Egyptian attitude as explained by National Guidance Minister Mohammed Hassa Helal in the authoritative, al-Ahram today, has been whether or not Israel accepted whether or not peace res President Nasser's action a benefit the Arabs.

**Bargain With Kremlin** If a settlement is reached, ideal observers here said, the states should recover most of all of the lands lost to Israel. It is not reached because of Israeli inflexibility, then the deal will have shown moderate flexibility, projecting a false image to world opinion, and have completed their part of a recent bargain with the Soviets.

In his Moscow talks earlier in month he is understood to have agreed to seek a peaceful settlement in response to the American initiative in return for assurances continued and possibly increased Soviet aid should Israel refuse to make peace on terms favorable to the Arabs.

Diplomatic sources here said the fact the Arabs look to Washington to secure a flexible approach to negotiating, menacing aspects from the Arab point of view.

Washington not applying enough pressure on Israel to make a settlement, then Arab retaliation at the stable United States in the Middle East could be real possibility.

**71 Senators Support Nixon On Firm Stand in Middle East** WASHINGTON, July 31 (NYT).—A bipartisan group of 71 senators publicly endorsed President Nixon's firm position on the Middle East yesterday, asserting that the Soviet Union should be warned of the dangers of provoking the United States.

The senators released a letter to Mr. Nixon urging the administration to make clear that the U.S. intends "to protect and defend its interests in the Middle East and Southern Europe" as a means of deterring the Soviet Union from bringing about "a super-power confrontation."

A number of the letter's signers have been among the more prominent congressional doves on the Vietnam war who have come under criticism in the past for taking more hawkish positions on the Middle East.

Among this group were Republican Sen. James Buckley of New York, Charles McNair of Maryland, and Charles H. Percy of Illinois, as well as Democratic Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, George S. McGovern of South Dakota, Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, and Albert Gore of Tennessee.

In effect, these senators and others were warning the Soviet Union not to interpret criticisms of the Vietnam war as an indication that the U.S. was in such an isolationist mood that its interests could be ignored or brushed aside in the Middle East.

The number of signers constituted important backing for administration efforts to "curb what the White House has interpreted as increased Soviet pressures in the Middle East and to encourage Moscow to support the American initiative for a standstill ceasefire, a course the Soviets have reportedly taken in the past three or four weeks.

"Our attempts to find peaceful solutions," the letter said, "should not be misinterpreted by the Soviet Union. A superpower confrontation in the Middle East should be avoided and we believe the Soviet Union could be deterred from bringing about such a confrontation as a result of a clearly expressed policy on the part of the United States to protect and defend its interests in the Middle East and Southern Europe."

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**Wire Strike in Paris**  
PARIS, July 31 (Reuters).—Workers at two of the busiest telephone offices in Paris went on a 24-hour strike today to back demands for better working conditions and more personnel. The strike-hit offices, Paris Bourse and Paris Central, handle 50,000 telegrams a day between them.

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## WEATHER

	°F	°C	Clouds
ALGERIA	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Sunny
ANKARA	20	68	Sunny
ATHENS	20	68	Partly c.
BAGDAD	20	68	Partly c.
BELGRADE	20	68	Sunny
BOMBAY	20	68	Partly c.
BUDAPEST	20	68	Partly c.
CAIRO	20	68	Sunny
CASABLANCA	20	68	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Partly c



## Criticism Adviser's Report

## Nixon Calls It Unfair to Blame Him for Unrest on Campuses

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 31 (UPI)—In an indirect criticism of the recent report on campus unrest, President Nixon said last night that it was unfair to put the onus for student disorders on the national government.

Mr. Nixon said that college administrators and faculties and the emptiness and shallowness of the college curriculum should bear part of the blame.

It was Mr. Nixon's first public comment on the 40-page report

## Mansfield Sees \$6 Billion Cut In the Budget

WASHINGTON, July 31 (Reuters)—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield predicted Congress would trim at least \$6 billion from President Nixon's budget request of \$200.8 billion for the current fiscal year.

The Montana Democrat told reporters the major cuts would be in the defense spending, but did not give any figures.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, meanwhile, said the administration would have to propose new tax increases if it encountered a significant fiscal year 1971 budget deficit.

Hinges on Deficit

In commenting on reports from the Western White House that Mr. Nixon may seek no new taxes next year, Sen. Scott told reporters he also hoped that a tax increase could be avoided, but it would hinge on the size of the budget deficit.

"I join in the hope that a tax increase can be avoided," Sen. Scott said, "but I know the administration is against a deficit policy and this in due time could lead to a tax increase."

Sen. Mansfield forecast that the Congress would not adjourn until "just before Christmas."

One of the main reasons, he said, was the decision of the House Appropriations Committee to hold up the November congressional elections. Sen. Mansfield said he joined with the House Republican leader, Gerald Ford, in urging that the Appropriations Committee expedite the defense bill so Congress can adjourn this year as soon as possible.

Nixon Proposes Gas Tax

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—The Nixon administration sent to Congress yesterday three proposed money-raising bills, including one that would put a tax on leaded gasoline in an effort to cut air pollution.

In addition to this tax, the proposals include speeding up the required payments of gift and state taxes and postponing scheduled reductions in excise taxes on automobiles and telephone calls.

Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy sent the draft bills to both the House and Senate. He said postponing scheduled reductions in excise taxes would prevent a loss of \$850 million in this fiscal year and \$125 billion in the next fiscal year.

## House Votes to Let Nixon Fix Wage, Price, Credit Controls

WASHINGTON, July 31 (Reuters)—The House of Representatives today approved a bill giving the President discretionary power to impose wage, price and credit controls, despite Republican charges that it is a political charade.

House Republicans said the bill would not be used by President Nixon even if it is also passed by the Senate. They asserted Democrats passed the bill as a political maneuver for use in the fall elections.

On the final vote, however, most Republicans joined with the Democrats because the wage price control section was part of a bill to extend the Defense Production Act for two years.

The discretionary authority is temporary and expires on Feb. 28, 1971. The controls could not lower wages, prices and interest rates below those in effect on May 25, 1970, an arbitrary date picked shortly before the bill was introduced.

The Senate passed a different version of the Defense Production Act without any controls earlier this year, and the bill is expected to go to a conference committee.

Before today's final vote on the bill, a motion was made to make the controls mandatory. But this was defeated, 270 to 11.

Democrats said the controls would be another tool for the President in his fight against inflation. They said the threat of such controls might be enough to prevent new increases.

The final vote in favor of the bill was 257 to 19.

On the question of the heavy-hanging foul air that has plagued the East Coast in recent days, the President, recalling southern California's well known smog, said with a smile that perhaps it is

concerning relationships between campus and capital prepared by Alexander Heard, the Vanderbilt University chancellor, who served from May 8 to June 30 at the President's request. As Mr. Nixon's adviser on the academic community.

"We cannot solve it," the President declared, referring to campus tensions. "It is a problem which college administrators and college faculties must face up to. We share our part of the blame. I assume that responsibility. We will try to do better. But they have to do better, also."

Mr. Nixon made his comments during a news conference here in which he touched on a variety of domestic subjects.

Yale Article

In his comments on the Heard report, Mr. Nixon called attention to an article that appeared in Wednesday's Wall Street Journal. The article, written by Douglas L. Bailett, a senior at Yale and chairman of the Yale Daily News, was headlined "Campus Unrest: Don't Blame Mr. Nixon," and argued that students, faculty and administrators bore much of the blame. It was recommended to Mr. Nixon by his chief of staff, H. R. Halde-

man. Halde-man is among those who believe the 40-page Heard report fell short of expectations. It was a philosophical examination of the causes of student unrest and as a practical guide to future policy.

The Bailett article, meanwhile, has been eagerly circulated among the Nixon staff, and yesterday at the presidential compound an aide waved it in front of a reporter and said:

"This is the best thing written on the campus problem."

None of this criticism is directed at Mr. Heard personally. He arranged many meetings between the President and university leaders, and the meetings are described here as having been "very helpful."

Criticism of Report

Yet the criticism persists in many forms. As a practical matter, for example, one aide said that he and the President had hoped the report would yield concrete suggestions for a "permanent mechanism" for communicating with students. But he said Mr. Heard's urgings to bring young people into policy-making posts or "improve two-way communications with the campuses" were either too vague or impractical.

The same aide also acknowledged that the White House itself had not been able to devise a "permanent mechanism."

Indeed, if private interviews here this week are a reliable guide, the appointment of Robert H. Finch, counselor to the President, as "White House liaison" to the campuses is the only initiative likely to be undertaken, apart from general efforts to make sure the President's point of view is more widely appreciated.

"The students are being heard," an official insisted. "We do not, for example, need weekly meetings with them to understand what's bothering them. What we do need are better efforts to get across our position."



THE GHOST OF SMOGS PRESENT—A young New Yorker walks through the smog-seared city with a face mask and glasses to protect her from the discomforts of air pollution. But it's all in good fun, as the words "Fun City" on her mask indicate.

## Breezes Carry Pollution Away

## Fan Turned on N.Y. and Smog Eases

NEW YORK, July 31 (UPI)—Breezy weather brought New Yorkers relief, today, at least temporarily, from a blanket of smog which has made the city seem like the largest stuffy room in the world.

The City Air Resources Commission, Robert Rieckes, said the pollution level today was about half that of yesterday and "poses no danger to anybody at this point."

Mr. Rieckes said if weather conditions do not deteriorate again, the first-stage pollution alert, declared Wednesday by Mayor John V. Lindsay, probably would be lifted shortly.

Motorists Helped

He said brisk winds and the cooperation of motorists, who heeded pleas to leave their cars at home and rely on mass transportation, had made the difference. But he noted that the forecast was for continued hot, humid weather.

The sultry weather which contributed to the pollution problem also caused an electrical power crisis.

Consolidated Edison Co. reduced its voltage output to many customers for the fifth consecutive day to ensure there was enough power to go around.

Con Ed, crippled by the breakdown of its two largest generators earlier this summer, issued another plea to all consumers—big industry and small households alike—to conserve power.

The 3 percent reduction in voltage for the boroughs of Manhat-

tan, the Bronx and Brooklyn was matched by other utilities in most of eastern New York so they could feed reserves into Con Ed.

Yesterday was the 53th day this year that New York City's air was described as unhealthy.

Some New Yorkers donned gas masks and surgical masks yesterday to go to work. Gas-masked members of two anti-pollution organizations demonstrated for auto traffic at City Hall. Mayor Lindsay rode the subway to work to dramatize his appeal that com-

muters leave their cars at home to reduce exhaust emissions.

An attack on the same problem on a national basis was announced by the Illinois Attorney General, William J. Scott, in Chicago. He said Illinois and at least 11 other states would join in a lawsuit asking the Supreme Court to order automakers to install anti-pollution devices at their own expense.

Pollution was reported yesterday in varying degrees in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Washington, Charleston, W. Va., and Montreal.

Air Pollution Can Aggravate Diseases of Lung and Heart

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, July 31 (UPI)—The muggy, noxious air hovering over New York City has rekindled concern about the disease-producing capacity of the many chemicals that man has introduced into his environment.

Doctors have evidence that air pollution aggravates the symptoms of people with pre-existing disease of the lungs and heart, such as emphysema, bronchitis and arteriosclerosis, which affect millions of Americans. Also, healthy people may experience eye irritation and sore throats.

But while suspicions continue, there is still no direct scientific evidence that air pollution can

initiate disease of the lungs or other organs in an otherwise healthy person.

Suspicious that combinations of pollutants can produce disease are based on knowledge gained from studies of exposures to contaminants in closed, industrial environments and on extrapolations from evidence that naturally occurring contaminants can make healthy humans sick.

Medical experts made a distinction between a pollutant—any unwanted or undesired substance—and a contaminant, a pollutant capable of causing disease in humans. Contaminants may exist anywhere in the environment.

Several factors make it difficult to prove that environmental pollution aggravates disease. Although air pollution's damage to houses, laundry and plant life can be quickly seen, effects of pollution on human disease usually are subtle and require complex studies.

Doctors need years, even decades, to observe subtle changes that might result from chronic exposure to the continual introduction of hundreds of new chemicals into the air.

Despite such handicaps, doctors have become convinced that continued exposure to heavy doses of some chemicals, such as are found in cigarettes, can produce lung cancer.

Though doctors have reported that British city dwellers have twice as great a risk of developing lung cancer as do their rural counterparts, studies have not yet detected the factors responsible for this difference.

In this century, air pollution has led to three disasters—in the Meuse Valley of Belgium in 1930; in Donora, Pa., in 1948; and in London in 1952.

Chemicals, chiefly sulphur dioxide, irritated respiratory systems. Autopsies of victims of these air pollution disasters showed inflammation in the lungs. The victims, who began having not the first day of each disaster, had pre-existing heart and lung diseases.

A person does not have to be in a disaster to suffer a disease of the environment. May fever sufferers discover that fact when the pollen count rises. Most New Yorkers have been uncomfortable all week long. Studies have shown that breathing New York City air when badly polluted, is roughly the equivalent of smoking 38 cigarettes a day.

Paper Workers (Male) Demand Maternity Leave

VANCOUVER, B.C., July 31 (AP)—The men who work at nine pulp and paper mills in British Columbia are asking for four months of maternity leave as one of their contract demands.

Although the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada has only a handful of women among its 5,000 members, the union wants maternity leave extended to the men.

Union officials say that when a member asked for time off a few years ago so he could mind the children while his wife was in the hospital having a baby, the company refused. So now they want maternity leave for the men.

## Despite Attack on Nixon

## Thurmond Quietly Persuades 15 S.C. Districts to Integrate

By Ken W. Clawson

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 31 (UPI)—Sen. Strom Thurmond, who nearly broke with the Nixon administration recently over its school desegregation policies, has been instrumental in bringing at least 15 South Carolina school districts into compliance with the law, top administration sources disclosed yesterday.

Sen. Thurmond's quiet cooperation with the Justice Department and HEW took the form of assigning staff members in Washington and South Carolina to "sell" desegregation to local school districts in recent months, sources said.

One source said that Thurmond staffers were instrumental in bringing 15 districts into compliance. Another said that they were involved in desegregating 18 school districts.

Administration sources here said that Sen. Thurmond, an avowed segregationist who has been credited with helping elect President Nixon, moved to bring about quiet compliance by the districts only after being told firmly that federal suits would be filed unless the districts desegregated.

Suits Avoided

"He helped to avoid suits being filed by the Nixon administration in South Carolina, something that would have been worse for him politically than desegregating the districts," a HEW official acknowledged. "It happened that this cooperation worked in our interests as well as his."

Disclosure of the South Carolina Republican's cooperation despite his subsequent blast at administration desegregation policies was used by officials at the Western White House to illustrate the political gambit Mr. Nixon is running because of his decision to break up the dual public school system in the South this fall within the "letter" of the law.

"Some conservatives feel that abiding by the law is too strong while the liberals cry because we won't go beyond the law. We must show restraint with both because we are interested in the end result—desegregation of the public school system in the South," one official said.

Administration sources pointed out that Sen. Thurmond's covert aid had just been undertaken when the Internal Revenue Service, with Mr. Nixon's blessing, ruled in early July that segregated private schools would be denied tax exemptions.

It was disclosed at the same time in The Washington Post that HEW task force totaling about 100 men would oversee school desegregation in Southern states.

Thurmond Attacks

Sen. Thurmond, in a Senate speech, accused the administration of breaking faith with the South and said that it could cost the President the 1972 election. He called the federal task force "100 carpet-bagging lawyers" and heaped abuse on the administration.

The administration intends to supplement Justice and HEW officials already in the South with Washington personnel starting next month. They will work out of five deep-South regional offices, with a number of them scattered throughout the South. They will try to resolve "brushfire" complaints as they arise with the opening of schools.

These enforcement officials negotiate with local schools, sources here said. But they will file legal actions when negotiations fail.

The other side of the administration plan is an attempt to mobilize state and local support for desegregation. State committees already have been formed in Mississippi and South Carolina.

Ripe to Integrate

Field reports from the South have convinced the administration that the South is ripe, after years of turmoil, for the calm, deliberate desegregation of its schools.

The administration does not believe that desegregation will come easily. Sources here said that in districts where blacks are in a clear majority, parents of white children will turn to private academies en masse. They believe that where state and local law enforcement fails to uphold the law, there may be violence.

Sources here said that the flight of white students to private schools will be a target of Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's Education Committee. While federal enforcement officials "one by one cut off the dodges to thwart desegregation," the Agnew unit will work toward the return of whites to public schools.

An effort will be made to upgrade the public school structures.

UAW Forced to Trim Payroll by 175 Jobs

DETROIT, July 31 (Reuters)—The United Auto Workers, hit by a drop in dues revenue because of layoffs among its members, said it is laying off 175 of its own employees.

UAW President Leonard Woodcock said the executive board "has found it necessary to reduce its U.S. and Canadian staff of 980 by 125 positions and its clerical and maintenance complement of 540 by about 10 percent."

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## Aug. 26 to Be Day of Rebellion in U.S. For Women's Liberation Groups

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI)—If groups fighting for women's liberation have their way, here is what Americans may see on Aug. 26, the 50th anniversary of women's suffrage:

Housewives won't cook, sew or wash dishes. Secretaries will wear slacks instead of skirts. Others will strike or stage a work slowdown. Some mothers will take babies to the father's office to have him baby-sit.

Presumably some women will refuse to wear bras, walk through doors help open by males, take a seat offered them on a bus or wear anything that smacks of the latest in fashion.

Part of that, at least, is the dream of Darby Costello, secretary of the Washington chapter of the National Organization of Women (NOW).

She is calling for women nationwide to use that day to free themselves of "whatever is oppressive in their lives." She used a news conference yesterday to exhort women to "demonstrate against continuing discrimination and subjugation of women to inferior supportive roles."

Miss Costello said coalitions of women's groups are being formed in 36 cities to dramatize the inequality of women.

## 300 Drug Addicts Take Over 2 Floors of Hospital in N.Y.

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—ed for an empty building near the hospital, but a hospital spokesman said the structure was scheduled for renovation.

The occupiers also have asked Mayor John V. Lindsay to enter the dispute "personally."

Some of the young heroin addicts lie on mattresses lining the floor, unconscious from methadone, a synthetic heroin substitute given to relieve withdrawal symptoms.

"This is a means of survival," said Martha Davis, chairman of one of the occupying groups. "We will not leave. We will remain until the walls of Jericho come tumbling down."

Hospital Cooperates

The occupiers, led by the United Harlem Community Fight, have rejected an offer of 50 beds from the hospital and are disregarding a request to leave the seventh and eighth floors of the building.

They are demanding an additional two floors, emergency funds for their makeshift treatment center and recognition of a community advisory board.

The hospital has cooperated by providing bedding, food and treatment such as methadone. Some doctors and nurses from the hospital have worked on a voluntary basis, along with members of the occupying groups.

Mrs. Davis said the two floors were vacant when the community groups moved in. The hospital said the eighth floor was to be converted for use as a psychiatric treatment center.

The community groups also asked for an empty building near the hospital, but a hospital spokesman said the structure was scheduled for renovation.

## Heart Fatalities Rise Sharply in Men 45 to 54

GENEVA, July 31 (UPI)—There has been a sharp increase in deaths from heart attacks among men in the 45 to 54 age group, the World Health Organization said yesterday.

A WHO magazine reported the greatest increase in deaths from arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease over a 12-year span surveyed by the Netherlands in a 16-nation study.

There the number of men between the ages of 45 and 54 killed by heart attacks increased by 66 percent from 1958 to 1967.

Japan, WHO said, the only country whose death rate declined, registered a 14 percent drop, although the United States, with an increase of 3 percent, and Switzerland, with one of 8 percent, had hikes considered "moderate."

No explanation was offered by WHO for the upward trend of the death rate among men in the age group covered by the study, although it found the increase "particularly significant" because the factor of old age did not play a part.

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Sen. Strom Thurmond

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## President Nixon's Press Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

there is no such cooperation, increases are in prospect, he indicated. This hint of new taxes was contrary to what high administration officials had said only a day earlier.

Twice the President was asked about the nation's military preparedness, especially in relation to the current strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) in Vienna.

Mr. Nixon responded that there is a Soviet-American war "there will be no winner, only losers" and that the Russians know this as well as the Americans. Hence, he said, it is necessary to avoid, as in the Middle East, allowing either nation to be dragged into such a war.

He said the United States has no intention of disarming but seeks a limitation of Soviet and

American arms. He expressed hope for either a comprehensive agreement or one on a selective basis, and he noted that both nations now have plenty of arms to destroy each other "many times over."

Mr. Nixon cited the current Soviet arms buildup, saying that since the United States ended missile deployment in 1967 the Russians have deployed 724 of their SS-9 and SS-13 missiles and that since the United States stopped building nuclear missile submarines the Russians had built 13 such submarines and that they could catch up with the United States by 1978 at the current rate of construction.

He described the Soviet Union as a land power with a "potential enemy," China, to the east, and the United States as chiefly a naval power. What is needed, he said, is an agreement to stop escalation of the arms race and then eventually to reduce the rival nuclear arsenals.

On the question of the heavy-hanging foul air that has plagued the East Coast in recent days, the President, recalling southern California's well known smog, said with a smile that perhaps it is

fortunate that the East Coast "saw the problem." He noted too that the same problem plagues other industrial nations.

Proposals on Environment

But his prescription to end the problem was limited to congressional passage of his environmental proposals, to get them "on the front burner" at the Capitol. He conceded that there is "no short-range answer" and that it is not possible quickly to develop automobile engines that produce less pollution. But he promised that the administration will see that the auto industry will follow strict pollution standards.

On Vietnam, Mr. Nixon said that the Communists' timetable had been "set back" by his Cambodian operation, but he confessed that he had no intelligence to indicate that the incursion had led the enemy to negotiate.

He said that David K. E. Bruce, who next week will take over as the top American negotiator at the Paris peace conference, will have "wide latitude" and that Mr. Bruce has received "new instructions." He gave no hint of what they might be, however.

But the laughter soon stopped as the scientists told how low-level mercury poisoning may end in senility.

Request for President

Sen. Winston Proctor, R., Vt., asked the President to designate mercury "a hazardous substance" to intensify federal action. Sen. Hart said that in mercury and other heavy-metal pollution—for example, lead and arsenic—"we may now be experiencing the greatest environmental crisis in our history."

Bob Michigan and Vermont have banned all commercial fishing, and measures to limit or bar commercial sport fishing have been applied by several other states in many waters.

The list of those whose fish waters or wildlife have been affected has grown to 23, by current state and federal reports.

"I'm sure that as time goes on, it will become 48 or 50," said Dr. David Klein, chemistry professor at Hope College at Holland, Mich., who has studied mercury for the last two years.

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July 20 1970



## Obituaries

## George Szell, 73, Conductor Of Cleveland Orchestra, Dies

NEW YORK, July 31 (NYT).—George Szell, 73, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra since 1946, died last night in University Hospital in Cleveland, where he had been under treatment since June 16.

Mr. Szell had entered the hospital with a fever of unknown origin after returning with the orchestra from a Far Eastern tour. It was discovered that he had suffered a heart attack and had bone cancer. Because of the heart attack, no operation to halt the cancer was possible.

He was the second major music conductor to die this week. Sir John Barbirolli of Britain died Wednesday.

Mr. Szell, who in his 24-year reign as music director built the Cleveland Orchestra into what many critics regarded as the world's keenest symphonic instrument, never courted popularity. Particularly among musicians whom he faced as a guest conductor, his reputation was that of a ferocious bully, a fearfully intelligent pedant and a martinet.

## "Of Terrific Ability"

But one Cleveland player, the principal clarinetist, Robert Marcellus, put the man and musician in clearer perspective: "Everybody knows that Szell is a terrifying authoritarian of the old school, but they also know that he is an artist of terrific ability."

Even when past 70, Mr. Szell (pronounced Sell) looked the part of the podium tyrant. An inch over 6 feet in height, erect and stony of figure, his balding head ringed by a aureole of white hair, the Budapest-born conductor exuded the imperious air of a Nazi submarine commander in an old war movie. (In fact, he was a fierce anti-Nazi and a wartime refugee.)

Orchestra responded to Mr. Szell by producing sounds that seemed to match Mr. Szell's concert hall image: lean, precise, structurally lucid, severe and incredibly rich in detail. Always the boss, Mr. Szell seconded the Toscanini dictum: democracy in politics, aristocracy in music.

Like Brahms, he believed that "a symphony is no joke." The various sounds blended into orchestral tones were weighed as on an apothecary's scales. His ideal, he once said, was to become so much a part of the score that intellect and emotion would merge. A real conductor, he felt, must "think with the heart and feel with the brain."

## Knew His Obscenities

From behind thick glasses, Mr. Szell's rather bulging eyes watched his musicians so closely that they referred to him as "cyclops." In his first season as leader of the Cleveland Orchestra in 1946, he fired 12 of the 94 musicians. His rehearsal, following the Toscanini tradition, were legendary—tense and sometimes sharpened by an imaginative command of obscene English. First-deck players, the cream of the orchestra, were addressed by name, others answered to such titles as Mr. Bassoon, or Mr. Triangle. Some of the rank and file bridled at that.

Mr. Szell idolized the memory of Toscanini, and believed that the Italian conductor had done more to purify musical taste than any



George Szell

other musician in recent times. Like Toscanini, he wished to cleanse the masterworks of the grime that tradition had laid on them, to go back to the score as it left the composer's hands, before generations of interpreters had encrusted it with their own nuances and errors.

Mr. Szell was not, however, a baton-breaker or a thrower of angry fits in the rehearsal room. Far from breaking or throwing batons, he scraped them with sandpaper until they were narrow and sharply pointed, a quirk that fit his musical esthetic as well as his methodical nature.

He liked them less than a quarter-ounce, and balanced. With this sharp baton he made incisive patterns that his musicians could read instantaneously, without having to wonder at what precise point in the downbeat, for instance, he meant the music to begin.

Some of his baton technique was idiosyncratic. But extremely suggestive and effective: sometimes, for a particular kind of climax, he would lunge forward from the podium with the sharpened stick, like a swordsman.

Mr. Szell knew exactly what he wanted in European musical ideas, and what American orchestra had to offer. "I wanted to combine the American purity and beauty of sound and their virtuosity of execution with the European sense of tradition, warmth of expression and sense of style."

The band of fanatical admirers whom time magazine, in a cover story about the Cleveland Orchestra, called the Szellots, contended that the conductor had done exactly that.

His orchestra, regardless of whatever outside reputation he may have accrued over the years, came to accept and cherish his musical standards. One guest conductor, after appearing for the first time in Cleveland, confessed it was a "frightening experience—you feel that you're facing a hundred little Szells."

To the imputation of emotional coolness in his interpretations, which followed him throughout his conducting life, Mr. Szell replied with a shrug: "The borderline is very thin between clarity and coolness, self-discipline and severity." And, to those who wondered why his Mozart, for instance, could not be warmer in tone, he had a gourmet's answer: "I cannot pour chocolate sauce over asparagus."

## London Men Vote End to Dock Strike

## Now Only Liverpool Remains Undecided

LONDON, July 31 (UPI).—Thousands of London dockers voted today to go back to work Monday, ending a 15-day port shutdown that cost Britain more than \$1.3 billion in lost trade.

The votes eased fears that militant dockers would press for wildcat strikes and further disrupt Britain's ports.

"When we go back on Monday, we can hold our heads high, because we have won a victory," a London union official said.

At the West India and Millwall docks in London, about 1,500 longshoremen applauded the announcement that work would resume at 8 a.m. Monday.

Of Britain's major ports, only Liverpool longshoremen remained undecided whether to accept the recommendations made Wednesday by a court of inquiry into the dispute. Both union and management officials had endorsed the recommendations.

## Liverpool to Vote

Liverpool shop stewards met port employers today to prepare recommendations to be put to a vote tomorrow. They wanted clarification on overtime pay increases and holiday pay.

Manchester dockers voted to return to work when employers told them they would be paid \$1.30 overtime in addition to the \$2.40 a week recommended by the court of inquiry.

With the end of the strike in sight, housewives can look forward to reduced prices, wholesale grocery distributors said.

Importers at London's Covent Garden market said the delayed foodstuffs are unlikely to arrive before the beginning of next week, but when they flood onto the market, prices will be lower.

## Anti-War Irish Wound U.S. Sailor Visiting Dublin

DUBLIN, July 31 (AP).—Military agents against the Vietnam war today claimed they shot a U.S. sailor visiting Ireland as a first step in a campaign of violence against "Yankee murderers of unarmed Vietnamese peasants."

Calling themselves the "Irish-Indochina Solidarity Front," they warned that further action may be taken. The victim was Andrew M. Thompson, 20, a signalman third class aboard the U.S.S. Plymouth Rock, which is on a goodwill visit to Ireland. He was reported recovering from two bullet wounds.

An unsigned statement, printed in red and black inks, was handed in at a Dublin newspaper office, warning: "If the Yankee murderers continue to flaunt their filthy uniforms on Dublin streets, further action will be taken."

Mr. Thompson, a signalman third class aboard the U.S.S. Plymouth Rock, which is on a goodwill visit to Ireland. He was reported recovering from two bullet wounds.

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## Murder on an Ice Island—What Court Has Jurisdiction

By Richard Halloran

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 31 (NYT).—A bizarre case of alleged murder on an Arctic ice floe, with possible international legal complications, unfolded here yesterday when a Mexican-born American citizen was charged with the crime.

Marlo Jaime Escamilla, of Santa Barbara, Calif., was charged with killing Bennie Lighty, of Louisville, Ky., with a rifle shot on July 16 on Fletcher's Ice Island, about 235 miles from the North Pole. No motive was suggested.

Mr. Escamilla, 33, is a technician working for the AC Electronic Defense Research Laboratory of General Motors. Mr. Lighty, 31, was the leader of a 20-man joint government-industry weather and oceanographic research team. He was employed by the Environmental Sciences Services Administration of the Department of Commerce.

The legal complications arise over the question of jurisdiction. Mr. Escamilla was charged before a U.S. magistrate under special maritime laws that apply to ships at sea. But both the U.S. attorney and the accused man's attorney said that whether Mr. Escamilla could be tried in a U.S. court would be a key question in the case.

An experienced legal observer noted that "an iceberg has not yet been held to be a ship at sea." If a judge rules that the maritime law does not apply to crimes committed on Arctic ice floes, no one here could say what court would have jurisdiction.

The complaint filed yesterday claimed that the ice island was "floating on the high seas within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States of America and out of the jurisdiction of a particular state."

The case was brought into the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia because of the presence of Mr. Lighty, who was shot at Mr. Lighty's residence at Mr. Lighty's residence.

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## T-3, a Drifting Science Station

NEW YORK, July 31 (NYT).

The ice island known as T-3 or Fletcher's Ice Island has been the longest-occupied and scientifically most fruitful of any American drifting station in the Arctic. It is roughly seven miles long and four miles wide, making it slightly larger than Manhattan Island.

Unlike ice floes, which may split in two, ice islands are relatively durable fragments of ice formed on land or as an apron attached to land. Most are thought to originate on the north coast of Ellesmere Island.

In 1947 B-29 aircraft of the Army Air Force, making routine patrol flights, observed a number of large ice islands that were assigned radar target designations, T-1, T-2 and T-3. By 1952 T-3 had drifted to within 130 miles of the North Pole and was occupied as a scientific station by Col. Joseph C. Fletcher.

It has been occupied, intermittently, ever since.

The legal complications arise over the question of jurisdiction. Mr. Escamilla was charged before a U.S. magistrate under special maritime laws that apply to ships at sea. But both the U.S. attorney and the accused man's attorney said that whether Mr. Escamilla could be tried in a U.S. court would be a key question in the case.

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## Play's Producers To Pay in Libel of Sikorsky's Pilot

LONDON, July 31 (AP).

Two London impresarios who put on the controversial German play "Soldiers" have agreed today to pay "substantial" libel damages to the pilot of the plane in which Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski died in 1943.

Colin Duncan, attorney for the pilot, Edward Maximilian Prchal—now living in California—told the high court:

"The play suggested that Sir Winston Churchill had been in a plot to kill Gen. Sikorski because the general would not agree with him in yielding to certain Russian demands."

"As Sir Winston Churchill is now dead, he cannot vindicate his reputation. My client can."

The attorney said, "It was inferred that Mr. Prchal had implemented the plan by deliberately piloting the aircraft into the sea."



## May Be Aimed at Safeguard Radar

## Russians Tested New Version Of SS Missile Twice in Week

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI)—A new version of Russia's SS-11 ICBM carrying multiple re-entry vehicles was fired into a Pacific Ocean test area twice this week, it was disclosed today.

Intelligence officials believe that the re-entry vehicles were new devices intended to fool U.S. Safeguard anti-missile radars, should they eventually be deployed. They were not tests of multiple nuclear warheads for the SS-11, which is about the same size as the U.S. Minuteman-3 ICBM and which now carries a single one-megaton warhead.

The SS-11 flights took place last Monday and Tuesday, according to Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedhelm. They were launched from south central Russia, possibly from the big Tyuratam test complex, and landed nearly 5,000 nautical miles away in the Pacific, about 500 miles northwest of Midway Island.

## No Details Given

Though Mr. Friedhelm declined to provide any details on the re-entry vehicle, highly authoritative sources confirmed that each missile carried more than one re-entry vehicle. They also described these

new Soviet penetration aides as "pretty good ones," indicating they were heavier and more sophisticated than the relatively simple devices such as balloons and wire "chaff" that are often used to spoof radars.

The flights, according to Mr. Friedhelm, represented the first time in several years that the Russians have flown the SS-11 into an impact area in international waters.

Confirmation of the splitting up the SS-11 into an undisclosed number of dummy warheads came from U.S. ships sent to the area to monitor the electronic signals from the Russian missiles.

The Russians had issued a warning to mariners earlier in the month about their intention to hold rocket tests in the Pacific.

By firing into open waters, the Russians gave U.S. intelligence a chance to confirm what Pentagon officials had suspected for more than a year—that the Russians were engaged in an intensive effort to improve both the guidance and the penetrability of the SS-11.

## 700 SS-11s Deployed

The Russians already have more than 700 SS-11s deployed, according to the Pentagon, and at least another 100 underground silos are reportedly under construction.

The SS-11 had not been fired into the Pacific since the mid-1960s, when it was first nearing operational status. In the past 18 months however, there have apparently been several tests over land routes within the huge Soviet landmass, which are hard for U.S. radars to monitor accurately.

As a result there is probably less intelligence on the flight characteristics of the SS-11 than on the huge, multiple-warhead carrying SS-9 ICBM, of which the Pentagon claims the Russians now have nearly 300 deployed.

These land tests have another advantage for the Russians in that they allow very precise measurement of missile accuracy since the impact point is clearly visible. Yet even the Soviet landmass is not big enough to test these weapons over their full range before actually deploying them, forcing them to use the overwater routes eventually.

Defense analysts believe these tests this week indicate that the Russians have now completed their test program on an improved SS-11 and may soon begin refitting the earlier models.

## Ill. Judge Rejects Anti-Abortion Law

CHICAGO, July 31 (UPI)—A criminal court judge has ruled unconstitutional Illinois' state law restricting abortions because "the court does not find any compelling state interest sufficient to override the infringement on the personal liberty of a woman."

Judge George E. Dolezal said in his ruling Wednesday that it was "not binding on any other court." He cited, however, ten recent court decisions which have held that laws forbidding abortion are unconstitutional.

Illinois' current statute prohibits abortion except when birth would result in irreparable damage to the woman. Judge Dolezal ruled in the case of Spiro P. Anast, 39, a Chicagoan who was charged with three counts of soliciting for abortion.

## House Unit Says Speculators Cheat FHA on Slum Housing

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP)—Congressional investigators have uncovered evidence that a federal program designed to help poor persons buy homes has been used by speculators to make fat profits on slum housing.

The investigators said that FHA appraisers have approved substandard housing as eligible for the program in which the government subsidizes interest payments so that the poor can buy homes. Housing involved is supposed to be decent, safe and sanitary.

In a letter to Housing Secretary George Romney, the chairman of the House Banking Committee, Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, charged that the evidence raised the specter of "a national scandal of the most sordid type."

A spokesman for Secretary Romney said that Rep. Patman's letter had been received but that the secretary would have no comment until after the charges were studied.

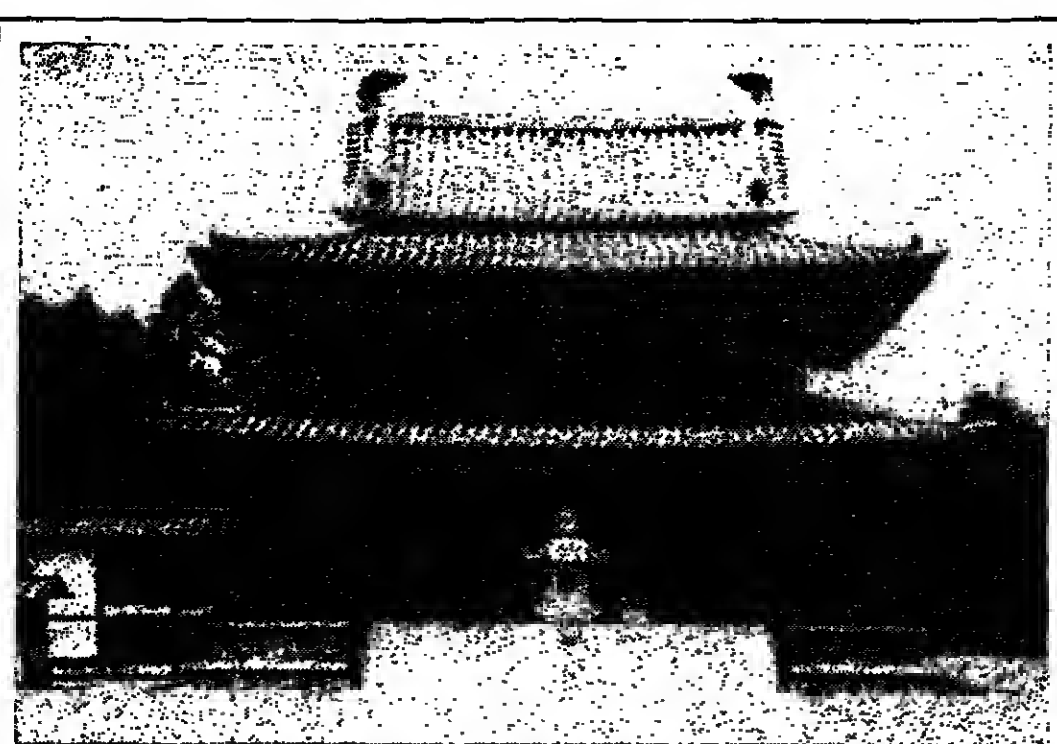
## Probe in 2 Cities

The investigation was carried out in two cities—Washington and Philadelphia—by the staffs of Rep. Patman's committee and the House Select Committee on Crime.

"These two cities are typical of the rest of the nation, then the operation of the program is nothing short of scandalous," said a summary attached to the Patman letter.

The summary said that more than 120 houses sold under the FHA program had been checked in Washington and reports on 13 houses in Philadelphia were attached.

"In both Philadelphia and Washington, there has been visual inspection of these homes," the report said. "They are slums. Plaster is cracked and falling, wallpaper is peeling, wiring is faulty, wood is rotten, plumbing is corroded and leaking, furnaces have been condemned, ceilings have fallen in,



HEAVENLY TOUCH—Going the current womb-to-tomb philosophers one step better, the president of Japan's Toyota Motor Co. has built this \$445,000 shrine for the repose of souls of persons killed by Toyota cars. The shrine, erected in the resort of Takashina, houses a statue of Kannon, the Buddhist deity of mercy.

## Clean Sweep Scored by Reds In Italian Ecological Battle

ROME, July 31 (AP)—The Communists have scored an ecological coup in Italy, which is presently perplexed by sea pollution. It turns out their "Red Riviera" is clean.

When they talk about their Riviera, they are referring to the Italian Adriatic coast, specifically a 48-mile stretch that belongs to the Communist-controlled region of Emilia-Romagna.

That includes some of Italy's busiest resorts—Rimini, Cesenatico and Riccione. As part of the famous "Red belt," most of the resorts have Communist-dominated municipal councils.

The Communist daily paper in Rome, L'Unita, led a press campaign this summer exposing dirty beaches and seas in Italy, especially near Rome.

This week, a seven-column headline in L'Unita announced: "On the Red Riviera the Sea is Clean." Because of measures taken by "comrade administrators," there is no pollution on the coast.

The Communist daily paper in Rome, L'Unita, led a press campaign this summer exposing dirty beaches and seas in Italy, especially near Rome.

This was too much for L'Unita's arch-enemy, the right-wing Rome daily Il Tempo, which in recent weeks, had defended the Roman beaches against "alarmism."

The Communist article proved, according to Il Tempo, that the pollution scare was a "cold, political plot."

But even Il Tempo had to admit: "This was too much for L'Unita's arch-enemy, the right-wing Rome daily Il Tempo, which in recent weeks, had defended the Roman beaches against 'alarmism.'"

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## Bartender, Get That Big Nasty Guy Out of Here

LUSAKA, Zambia, July 31 (AP)—Drinkers at a village bar 30 miles south of here might have been tempted to sign the pledge when a four-ton hippopotamus wandered in.

But the hippo convinced them they weren't seeing things when it went on a rampage that put one of the regulars in a hospital with serious injuries.

The enraged villagers turned on the hippo and beat it to death with sticks and stones. Then, to sweeten their revenge, they carved it into choice hippo steaks, a local delicacy.

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## Coalition Progress Seen

## Italian Cabinet Votes Budget With \$3 Billion Deficit for '71

ROME, July 31 (AP)—The Italian caretaker cabinet today approved the government's budget for 1971, which will be in deficit by \$3 billion.

Income next year is estimated at \$19.4 billion. Expenditures are expected to reach \$22.4 billion, the Budget Ministry said.

The budget now must be presented to parliament for approval. Emilio Colombo, Premier-designate, interrupted his negotiations to form a new government today

to look after the budget. Mr. Colombo is treasury minister in the outgoing cabinet.

Several government officials said that although the deficit of \$3 billion is the same as this year's, there has been, in fact, a 10 percent drop in deficit spending because of rising prices.

Expenses this year are estimated at \$20.5 billion, while revenues are put at \$17.5 billion.

Meanwhile, the conviction was growing in Rome that Mr. Colombo was making progress in his efforts to form a new, four-party, center-left government. After ending a round of preliminary talks yesterday, Mr. Colombo said that all four parties agreed on the need to form, as quickly as possible, a new and stable government.

Mr. Colombo said that he would hold a "final round" of talks tomorrow with leaders of the four parties, his own Christian Democrats, the Unitarian Socialists, the Socialists and the Republicans.

Italy Cuts Freight, Speeds Passengers

ROME, July 31 (AP)—Most domestic and international freight train traffic will be suspended in Italy for two weeks in August to smooth passenger traffic at the peak of the tourist season, the Transport Ministry restated tonight.

The decision was made in March and all European countries were notified, the ministry said. The suspension covers the Aug. 2-19 period for incoming goods and Aug. 6-12 for outgoing goods.

Postal Business

BONN, July 31 (Reuters)—The West German cabinet yesterday agreed to plans to switch the post office from government control to a private corporation run like any German business concern aiming to meet costs and make a profit.

Legislation for the change will go before the Bundestag after the summer recess.

Two Indicted In Matesa Case

MADRID, July 31 (UPI)—Criminal charges have been filed against two former Spanish ministers in connection with the Matesa financial scandal.

Named in the indictments were former ministers Juan Espinosa San Martin of Finance and Faustino Garcia-Morero of Commerce. They served in these posts while the Matesa textile equipment company was illegally diverting 5.4 billion pesetas (\$38.3 million) in government credits.

The charges cited them for "inexcusable negligence in controlling the destination of public funds and effects." The spokesman said, however, the accusations simply meant the ministries they headed were concerned with the credits granted and did not reflect any personal involvement on their part.

U.S. Official in Athens; May Discuss Arms Aid

ATHENS, July 31 (AP)—Roger Davies, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, arrived yesterday for a review of U.S.-Greek relations.

Mr. Davies made no statement upon arrival. But American sources said his review might include the question of full resumption of U.S. military aid to Greece.

Only partial aid has been resumed since military forces seized power here in April, 1967.

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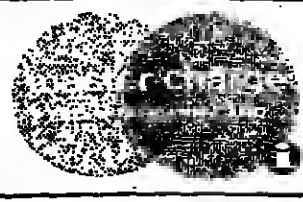
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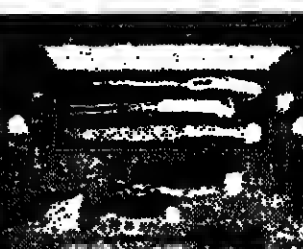


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## LONDON

### Frank Stella's Development As an Artist

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, July 31.—"All nature," wrote Goethe, "manifests itself by means of colors to the sense of sight." If Frank Stella had done no more than make manifest Goethe's dictum, he would have reinforced into contemporary abstract painting an element which had long been missing.

His retrospective at the Hayward Gallery shows that he has done much more. The earliest painting in the exhibition, "Coney Island," was made when Stella was 22. He is now 34, which means, as his fellow painter John McLean concludes in an excellent catalog foreword, "that most of his work is ahead of him."

In the 12 years covered by the exhibition, he has developed abstract expressionism from monochrome and not wildly exciting striped rectangles through asymmetrical cut-outs such as "Sidney Guberman" of 1963 to the fantastic complexity of "Takhti-Sulayman I" and "Saskatoon I" and the "Khurasan" and "Damascus Gates."

#### Curves and Colors

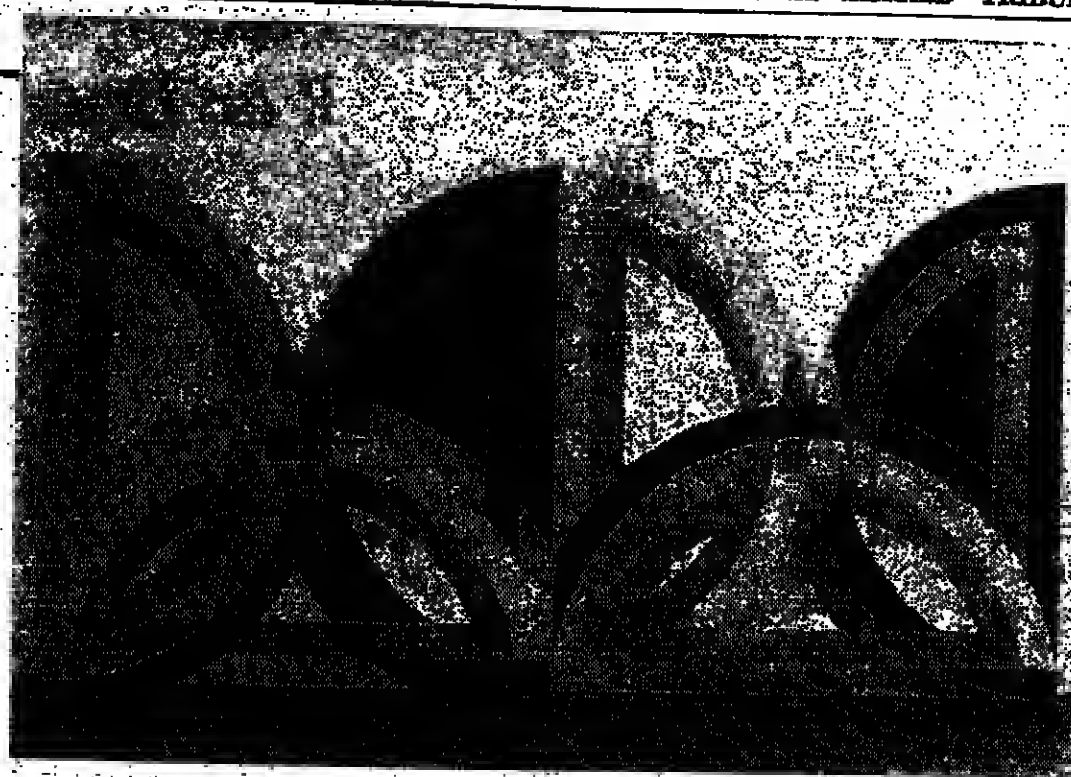
These geometric abstractions have nothing representational to do with the Damascus and Khurasan Gates. However, the feeling and emotion is induced by the curves and colors of the East and the feeling of the Saskatoon and Khurasan is beautifully evoked in color and shape in "Saskatoon I."

The works are marvels of balance and counterpoint, color against color, curve within curve, are echoing art.

Stella seems to have mastered the secret of color which was well understood, for example, at the court of imperial China. The mandarins of the highest rank and the emperor's immediate attendants wore robes of

#### Band Concerts

The Marion, Ind., high school band will give concerts on Saturday and Sunday in Limburg, Holland, and on Aug. 3 in Frankfurt and Heidelberg.



"Takhti-Sulayman I" by Frank Stella at the Harvard Gallery.

lemon yellow. The emperor's own gown was brilliant orange, embroidered with the imperial dragon in red. It is something of this symbolic color harmony which emerges from Stella's latest work.

The extraordinarily subtle

colors of "Hiraga I" (1968) and most particularly of the "Takhti-Sulayman I" (1967), where two vertical and two horizontal semicircles interact with a third full multicolored circle, create masterpieces of suggestion in which all the richness and

beauty of the Orient are hinted at with an economy of means which amounts to genius.

The exhibition will be on view in London through Aug. 31. Then it will be shown at the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam.

### The London Galleries

LONDON, July 31.—The two artists currently showing at the Alvin Gallery, 56 Brook St., are both concerned in different ways with the present day.

Barry Kirk, who makes relief pictures, takes the vulgar plump, the ordinary domestic scene, the drama of "Thomas A. Becket's murder," the politics of sentimental popular tunes, and represents them in contemporary technological terms.

Sculptor Ernest Bottomley is profoundly disturbed by man trapped in his own technique. He encapsulates poor, naked, shivering men in globes and cylinders of clear plastic, on which are drawn the symbols of mathematics and computer programs. Both, and this is the point of the exhibition, are concerned with humanity; and are, therefore, on the track from which art has never departed save to its own detriment.

The Portal Gallery, 186 Grafton St., specializes in surreal and fantastic. The current exhibition is of the work of An-

drew Murray, a self-taught painter who has previously worked in Africa and in Spain. Many of his most interesting works in this show are of various buildings and occasions in Seville. The pleasures of the untutored and undisciplined eye are considerable, and Murray enables us to enjoy them to the full.

Something rather special is going on out of town at the National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth, where there is a retrospective exhibition of paintings and drawings by Mary Rennell, Lady Rennell of Rodd is essentially a topographical artist, whose most ambitious work in this genre has just been acquired by the National Library of Wales. This is a series of 12 panels, entitled "Round the Year from Stowdown Hill" which consists of large ink and wash scrolls, which give a panoramic view of the English-Welsh borderlands and at the same time presents each segment of the landscape in a different month of the year.

To proceed in one work through space and time simultaneously, Mary Rennell had to evolve, not only a technique for painting such a work, but a whole new technique of looking at landscape, a kind of continuity of vision seldom found outside Oriental painting, which the finished painting closely resembles.

The Ballet Suedois, founded by Rolf de Mare in Paris in 1920, and performing there until 1925, commissioned costumes and decor from Foulis, Léger, Picabia, De Chirico and Bonnard. The Dansemusset in Stockholm has a great collection of the work of the Swedish Ballet, the cream of which has been sent to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington through Sept. 20. Of particular interest are the designs by Léger for "La Création du Monde." The book was written by Blaise Cendrars and the music was composed by Darius Milhaud, whose score is also on display, whose score is also on display, whose score is also on display.

—M. W. J.

## The Art Market: Some Neglected Antiquities

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 31.—Collectors are still neglecting some very good objects, as witness the sale of Egyptian, Western Asiatic, Greek, Etruscan and Roman antiquities at Sotheby's Tuesday. Neither the Greek, black burnished pottery nor the excavated glass managed to fetch significant prices.

Most of the black ware in the sale came from southern Italy—ale came from Magna Graecia. And most dated back to the 4th or 3d century BC. They had been made in the areas lying south of Naples and along the Sicilian shores in that region known as Magna Graecia because the area had been colonized by the Greeks in the 7th and 6th centuries BC.

And, in many ways, the name of "Greater Greece" was justified. The only paintings of consequence that have come down to us were found in Paestum (see article on Page 6). There are 30 tombs have yielded magnificent frescoes, some of which have been unreservedly recognized as masterpieces of classical Greek art. But others, of a coarser and somewhat bolder design, seem to be later

### \$156.8 Million in Art Sold by London Firms

LONDON, July 31 (AP)—London's two major art auctioneers today reported record sales last season. Sotheby's and Co. had a total sale of \$45,211,494 (\$108,359,559)—up \$12 million from last season when the figure was \$36,833,518. Christie's, the other major firm, reported sales of \$19,999,956 (\$47,999,894)—up \$11.4 million from \$36,575,186.

Sotheby's sales were divided primarily between London auctions and Sotheby's Fiske-Bernet Galleries in New York. New York had sales of \$38,554,419 and London had sales of \$25,556,484 (\$60,555,562). Sotheby's held 714 worldwide auctions last season.

Christie's sales were primarily English, with only 28 of their 322 auctions held abroad and accounting for \$4,648,329 (\$11,143,790).

and suggest that there was a local school of so-called Greek art, probably reflecting the tastes of the native (or, at least, a mixed) population, much as Romanesque or early Gothic art exported to England in Norman times quickly acquired a specific quality.

Neglected Ware  
And this is probably true, too, of the burnished black ware which came from Magna Graecia.

As these ceramics do not come from Greece itself, they have been, comparatively speaking, neglected by scholars. The classification of these ceramics has by no means been well established as opposed to classification in the field of painted Greek vases from the Greek peninsula. So much research has been carried out in the latter field that the work of many individual artists (quite a few actually signed their work) can be identified. In many cases, vases can be dated within five years. But when it comes to southern Italian undecorated wares, datings are only approximate. And this has not helped the market.

Another reason that these ceramics have not found favor among buyers is the mistaken idea that they are an inferior sort of Greek art. Admittedly some types are seldom found in Greece proper. This does not make them inferior, merely different. Quite often a southern Italian provenance is not even mentioned in sales catalogs because it is felt to be uncomplimentary. The result has been considerable confusion on the art market, if not actually in museums.

Pure Shapes  
The third reason for low prices is that pure shapes are not much favored in the West and the essential asset of this art is precisely the quality of shape.

A few of the prices last Tuesday amply bear out these contentions. A lot (No. 114)—including a small black skyphos with horizontal handles, a guthus with flaring spout, a lekythos, a single-handled cup (of a very pleasing kind), a lovely flask and an askos—made \$105. At least three of the pieces were quite nice. The following lot of five items (among them a beautiful little ewer) went for \$80. And afterwards came a lot, again comprising five objects, all in relatively good condition, which was knocked down at \$67.

These prices, it must be stressed, were not due to any temporary art market problems.

but to the lack of interest in these sorts of objects. Quite a few Egyptian, for example, fetched good prices in the same sale, which, on the whole, went well above the difficulty of selling these wares, wisely separated the black ceramics in several batches which were interspersed with lots of a quite different nature. But this did not help much.

A truly superb round-lipped oenochoe with some fluting on the body, plus a skyphos were sold for \$43 (lot 132). Lot 143, consisting of two pieces, fetched exactly the same price.

If ever there was a category accessible to buyers with moderate means and a discerning eye this is one. None of the pieces was spectacular enough to end up in a museum. But quite a few were, esthetically speaking, of a high standard, particularly if judged on their own merits and not as a sort of substandard brand of Greek pottery.

Excavated Glass  
The same commentary applies to excavated glass. Vast quantities are now reaching the Western art market. Many examples come from Syria (and southern Turkey and Jordan which in terms of art and culture belong with Syria). Once in Europe, these pieces of glass are absurdly called Roman. This is particularly wrong since many of the shapes were unknown to glassmakers from the Italian mainland.

Glass datings are even looser than in the case of black wares from southern Italy. Practically no research has been done in this field and controlled excavations are badly needed. It seems quite likely that further research will greatly extend the period of production showing that "Roman" glass from the Semitic Near East was probably produced until the early Islamic period. Often a strong Iranian influence is apparent.

Still, prices for these glass objects are even lower than for black burnished wares. I think they will remain so for a long time to come for three reasons:

- There are some unquestionable fakes mingled with large numbers of genuine pieces;
- Classification is loose;
- And lack of color is a major shortcoming in the Western art market.

But low prices are scarcely to be regretted because they allow all those who love fine objects to buy some very good things without straining their purse beyond \$40 or \$50.

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## ART IN ITALY

# A Museum That Makes Eyes Light Up

By Edith Schloss

ROME—If you mention the National Gallery of Modern Art to most American children living in Rome, their eyes light up.

As you go through the gates to the pseudo-classic building with stucco columns in the depths of the Borghese Gardens, you get an inkling of what attracts the children: You are greeted by an eerie sound from an abstract sculpture. The work is by Pierrelli and equipped with an electronic beam which your passage has tickled.

Then you pass through a big ball which usually houses a comprehensive exhibition of a contemporary artist, past various art education impediments and finally arrive at the place de résistance of the museum. It is one of the best collections of op art anywhere.

If things don't actually come out at you they look as if they would. Wires whirr; there are clankings and tickings; foam-rubber bricks bulge and recede; Borlani's magnetic dust slides softly and De Vecchi's pins sway like sensitive feelers of sea anemones. Soto's rows of staves hang before a blue environmental wall, a kind of super beach where the guards are not looking. In a side room Schoffer's complicated metal scaffold of a sculpture turns before alternating colored lights.

#### Curious Machine

Rozo Mari is a discovery. His curious machine of huge rough drops which shift around with a clatter in their flat glass box by pushing a button is familiar. In the op room there is a giant metallic cube which looks like a beehive made of innumerable small cubes and sometimes globes. It presents an overhanging labyrinth for the eye to slip in and out of. Alvario's varying textures and his strange meringue effect are also among the more inventive exhibits.

But best of all for child or adult is a dark room full of kinetic sculpture where light phenomena glitter and glance over surfaces of all kinds—glass, mirror glass, plexiglass—a dance of light effects in an artificial magic night. The kids like Colombo's maze which is lit by strobe lights but it is a little hard on the nervous system of grown-ups.

Another feature of the museum is its sculpture garden: an endless yellow ringed caterpillar by Mattiacci, an iron machine by Colla, half-hewn stone deity by Castellani. The small pieces, jungle gym structures and so on relax quite naturally on the sprawling grass along with the visitors.

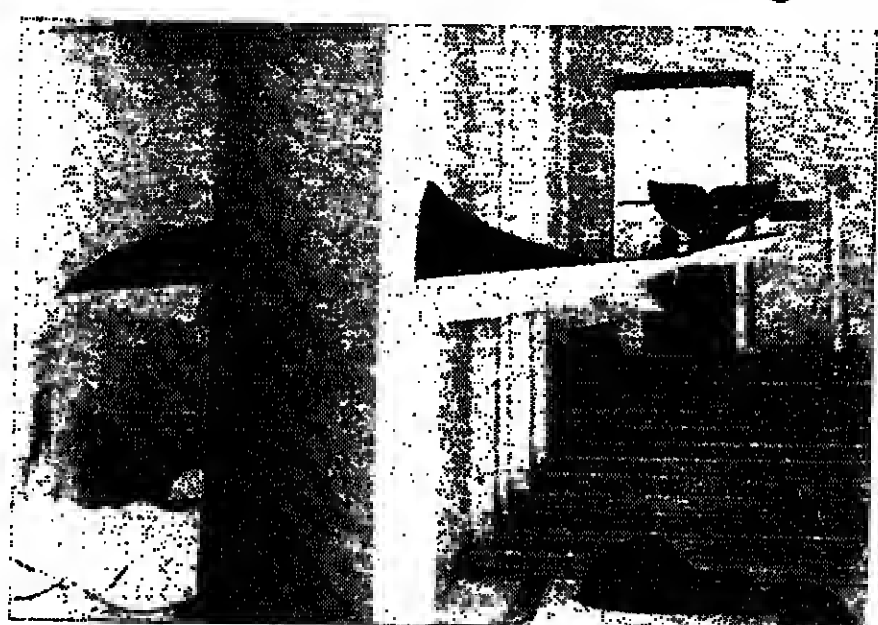
#### Subtle Work

The museum holds a great deal of other, subtler work, just as interesting to a serious observer of contemporary art.

There are Le Savio's folded black metal sheet; Gris's odd "anti-fog" machine; Angeli's "Birth of Rome"—the she-wolf and Romulus and Remus veiled in the cloth of black time; Zorri's sewer column standing upright on a wreath of folded inner tube; if on a classical base; Lombardo's "super painting" which is not painted at all; and Michelangelo Pistoletto's "Visitors," gallery goes imagined beforehand, their life-size photographs glued to a polished sheet of metal on which the real visitors are reflected.

All these are stimulating in one way or another, but by far the greatest discovery is a room dedicated to Piero Manzoni, a pioneer of a witty kind of pop art. "Angeli's Egg" is an effluence of white, blue, little rolls of surgical cotton hidden in conglomeration like insects' nests on backgrounds of mysterious blue. A bed sheet is frozen in icy horizontal creases. Manzoni seems as aristocratically sensitive to surfaces as the princess to the pea. His mind, both romantic and ironic, his gift of making tactile memories visible.

The room for recent pop art is uncomfortably crowded. It is up to the visitor to imagine the pieces in more adequate spaces. But this discipline is worth the effort. For instance look at Pino Pascali, his large pink Hollywood "lips," his marvelous fragments of a fake prehistoric



Installation of Pino Pascali show at the National Gallery of Modern Art, Rome.

Photo Soprintendenza alle Gallerie Roma II.

monster. (Pascali's death at the age of 33 in 1968 was a tragic blow to contemporary Italian art, and this museum honored him last year with an excellent exhibition.) Then there is Tisson's happy "Zikkurat," Spoor's artfully dirty "Breakfast," Kounellis's "Z," and work by other pop artists more or less known outside of Italy such as Festa, Carri, Adamo, Schifano, Del Pezzo and Santoro.

The rooms for abstract paintings, from the late '40s until now, are also too full. Again the visitor must concentrate and select for himself. But you can hardly fail to notice a heroic scribbly Cy Twombly, charged with signs and portents, "La Caduta" of 1962; Novelli's serene notes on pearl gray, speaking of dream voyages; Ferilli's stringy alphabets; Turetta's grand moon-earth scapes; Burri's latest version of white on

white; Capogrossi's variation on a lifelong theme; Fontana's elegantly punched canvases; Colla's brooding implements; and Dorazio's chic grids of color.

Besides this, there are very splendid examples of non-Italians, from the pre-Raphaelite Dante Gabriel Rossetti, to Klimt, Van Dongen, de la Presnaye Giacomotti, Tobey, Pollock, and Albers. And there are also a

Monet, a Cézanne and a Van Gogh.

Next week: The reasons for the excellence of the op and kinetic art display and the crowding in other rooms.

Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale delle Belle Arti, Rome. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sunday and holidays: 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Admission: Free (about 25 cents). Sundays free.

### The Roman Galleries

Gianfranco Turcato, Arco d'Alibert, Via F. di Savoia 2, through early August.

Here are some recent and older canvases by the secretive abstract veteran. An understanding of his work is hard to come by. The sand-strewn patterns, the Pollocky squiggles, the tattered and feathered shapes and the hand prints are like a wry, morose howl to convention. Beyond the obvious mannerism, you find especially in the latest pictures, a wit and life, a glow that pervades these surfaces with the bloom of a butterfly's

wing, with the glitter of dust from strange planets.

Galleria Graep, Arco d'Alibert, Via F. di Savoia, through August.

In this gathering the most arresting is a Novelli of 1965, a green crystal storm of "Seeds." Otherwise there is the usual Rottella torn poster which he calls "collage," with a giant Mona Lisa and her smile this time, Sanfilippo's conglomerations of signs, an Accordi, and Dorazio's nearly interlocking stripes.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

### Arts Agenda

The Wagner family and authorities of the city of Bayreuth, the state of Bavaria and the West German federal government have agreed in principle on the creation of a foundation for the administration of the Bayreuth Festival of the Wagner house (Wagnerfest). The artistic direction of the festival will remain in the hands of Wolfgang Wagner, grandson of the composer, but it is foreseen that the foundation will take over when it is no longer possible for the Wagner family. It was also announced that due to the cost of this year's new "Ring" there will be no new production for next year's festival. But a new "Tannhäuser" and a revival of "Lohengrin" are planned for 1973 and a new staging of "Tristan und Isolde" for 1974, with Leonard Bernstein conducting.

Two German composers are working on ballets that will have their first performances next spring. Wolfgang Fortner is doing a "Carmen" ballet that will be staged by the Stuttgart Opera in the choreography of John Cranko, and Giselher Klebe is composing a work based on the poems of François Villon on a commission from the Hessian State Theater in Wiesbaden.

A new production of "Die Meistersinger" is planned by the Bavarian State Opera in Munich for early next year, with Wolfgang Sawallisch, the company's new musical director, as conductor, and Oskar Fritz Schuch as stage director. Wagner's work had its world premiere in Munich and the current production opened the reconstructed National Theater in Munich in 1963.

A production of Monteverdi's "Orfeo" in the Felsenreitschule is slated for next year's Salzburg festival. The production is to be done by Georg Reinhardt (staging), Erich Walter (choreography) and Heinrich Wendel (sets), whose productions of Monteverdi works in Wuppertal and, more recently, in Düsseldorf have been acclaimed. Foreseen for the 1972 festival is a new production of Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" with Herbert von Karajan and Jean-Pierre Ponnelle in charge.

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## U.S., Trading Partners Discuss Quota Threats

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, July 31 (NYT)—Major trading nations have revived the idea of voluntary curbs on textile exports in last-minute efforts to avoid a threatened trade war. Representatives of the United States, the European Economic Community, Britain and Japan studied the proposal at today's opening of a two-day conference called to deal with the general deterioration of trade relations and tensions provoked by proposed legislation in Congress. It was a breakdown in bilateral talks between the United States and Japan over voluntary limitations on exports of woolen and man-made fiber textiles that led to the increased pressure in Congress for protectionist legislation. The Nixon administration has supported textile quotas, but not the omnibus measure now being forged. Today's talks, called by Olivier Long, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the 77-nation organization that sets trade rules, concentrated on ways to meet U.S. demands without triggering a chain reaction.

Pressure on Japan. The big question, as the meeting adjourned tonight, was whether the Japanese would agree on a multinational basis to do more than they offered in bilateral negotiations with the United States. The Japanese had proposed a one-year non-renewable agreement by which they would voluntarily keep their man-made fiber and woolen textile exports to the United States from rising by more than 12 to 15 percent.

Delegates at today's forum had no real negotiating powers, but informants said there was hope that the chief Japanese representative, Yoshihisa Ojima, Deputy Minister for Trade, might be able to make some sort of commitment that would lead to postponement of legislative action in Washington. Chairman William Mills, D., Ark., of the House Ways and Means Committee today postponed the target date, originally today, for reporting out the trade bill to next Wednesday, Reuters reports. [This would give the House less than two weeks to consider the measure before the mid-August recess.] For the longer term, these informants said, the hope was to work out a firm agreement covering woolen and man-made fibers similar to that applying now to cotton textiles.

British Initiative. Under this accord, cotton textile exporters work out bilateral arrangements to maintain orderly growth in their market areas. The idea of extending the cotton

## Fed Figures Indicate Continuing Expansion

By H. Ench Heinemann

NEW YORK, July 31 (NYT)—Monetary expansion in the United States proceeded at a moderate pace over the last few weeks, according to banking data published yesterday.

Some measures showed that the pace of growth in money and credit was faster than has been characteristic recently, but there was no indication that this represented any change in policy on the part of the Federal Reserve system.

Meanwhile, there was clear evidence that the "crisis" in the commercial paper market was rapidly disappearing. Business borrowings at major New York and Chicago banks declined, as did loans to finance companies.

Bankers interpreted the \$242 million decline in these borrowings—coupled with the fact that several major finance companies have recently been able to cut the rates they pay on commercial paper (or unsecured notes) sold on the open market—as a sign that credit-worthy companies were having progressively less difficulty in selling commercial paper.

Previously, there had been a sharp rise in bank borrowings as commercial paper had come due in

## 'Crisis' Ending In Paper Market

large amounts and had not been renewed. Similarly, bank borrowings from the Fed fell \$155 million on a daily average to \$1.2 billion which, while higher than "normal" due to the money managers' recent "open window policy," was seen as evidence that the liquidity squeeze was easing.

On the international front, there was a sharp increase of \$487 million in the total of government securities held in custody for foreign central banks by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The increase—some reflection of the continuing deficit in the U.S. international balance of payments—brought the total of such custody holdings to \$11.7 billion, up \$4.3 billion in the last year.

The Fed statement yesterday showed that the nation's money supply had averaged \$204.4 billion in the four weeks ended July 23, unchanged from its level three months earlier, and up at a 2.1 percent annual rate in the last six months.

The adjusted bank credit proxy—total member bank deposits plus certain non-deposit sources of funds such as Eurodollars and commercial paper, which serves as a guide to total bank credit—averaged \$212.9 billion in the four weeks ended July 23, up at a 4.9 percent annual rate in the last quarter and 5.5 percent in the last six months.

The monetary base, the "high-

## Price Outlook In France for Higher Gains

PARIS, July 31 (Reuters)—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing says prices in France will rise by 1 percent more than the forecast 4 percent increase for this year.

He commented in an interview with five regional newspapers that a higher than expected increase in salaries—8 to 10 percent—was mainly responsible for the new price forecast but added that France's competitive position in external trade has not diminished.

But he added that few, if any, new restrictive measures will be needed to contain price gains. In a radio interview, Pierre Fourcade, director of that section of the Finance Ministry which surveys price rises, said he anticipates a possible 4.7 percent rise in prices for the whole year.

Prices Else in France. The French Finance Ministry said today the price index moved up 0.5 percent in June, bringing prices of commodities up 3.2 percent since Jan. 1.

Officials said that one year after the Aug. 8, 1969, devaluation of 11.3 percent, inflationary price increases have eaten away more than six percent again from the franc. Nevertheless, the franc's international position has strengthened to a point where experts of the International Monetary Fund have claimed it as a strong currency for the first time in years.

The franc's newly found strength, officials said, was due to the persistent inflow of foreign currencies. The central bank reported yesterday that in the week ended July 23 the visible reserves rose another \$68 million francs (\$45 million), one of the "largest" post-devaluation inflows.

French reserves, down to \$1.3 billion at the time of devaluation, now have topped the \$4 billion mark—after payment of all medium-term foreign debts.

## Lost or Stolen, \$6 Million U.S. Bonds Missing

CHICAGO, July 31 (NYT)—Negotiable bonds worth \$6.05 million disappeared without a trace last March, presumably while being transported from New York City to Chicago.

The securities, with others, were placed in a sealed pouch at Chase Manhattan Bank in New York and turned over to a Brinks Inc. courier for delivery to the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co. here, according to Cole Mellick, senior vice-president of the Illinois bank.

When the pouch was opened, 60 Home Loan Bank bonds worth \$100,000 each and one worth \$50,000 were not there, he said.

Charles Bates, chief of the Chicago Federal Bureau of Investigation office, said: "We don't know if they were misdirected or lost due to poor accounting procedures, or if they were stolen."

Mr. Mellick said the securities were "rather exotic" and would be difficult to cash if they were stolen. But they might be placed with a "fence" and used as collateral for a loan, he said.

He added that the bank had filed a claim with Brinks and expected to be reimbursed. A Brinks spokesman could not be reached for comment.

CCF Capital Increase. PARIS, July 31 (Reuters)—Crédit Commercial de France said today it proposes increasing its capital to 231 million francs (\$41.6 million) from 140 million francs by raising nominal share value to 75 francs from 50 francs.

## Revlon Is Still A Suitor for Parke, Davis

As Warner-Lambert Clears Alternate Plan

NEW YORK, July 31—Revlon, rejected yesterday as a merger partner by Parke, Davis, said today its "serious interest" in Parke, Davis and Co. continues unabated.

Also today, Parke, Davis's accepted suitor, Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical, announced its board had approved the merger.

The scenario all started as Parke, Davis, Detroit-based pharmaceutical manufacturer, in a matter of moments late yesterday afternoon announced the rejection of Revlon and then an agreement in principle to combine forces with Warner-Lambert.

Under terms of the approved combination, shareholders of Parke, Davis would get an aggregate of about 6.8 million shares of Warner-Lambert common stock—worth just over \$400 million.

Revlon was offering either 0.46 common share—or, at the option of Parke, Davis stockholders, one share of a new Revlon voting convertible preferred stock carrying a dividend of 60 cents a share and immediately convertible into 0.43 share of Revlon—for an aggregate \$400 million.

A Revlon spokesman declined to say today whether Revlon would raise its offer for Parke, Davis. He contended that consummation of the proposed Warner-Lambert merger would require "numerous" approvals and considerable time during which developments might occur that could affect the situation.

The spokesman said Revlon made its offer unaware that Parke, Davis was negotiating with Warner-Lambert, which he termed a "complete surprise."

## Company Reports

Acme Markets. First Quarter 1970 Revenue (millions)... 430.0 Profits (millions)... 2.39 Per Share... 0.74

Ardent-Mayfair. Second Quarter 1970 Revenue (millions)... 158.0 Profits (millions)... 0.34 Per Share... 0.06

Cycleops Corp. First Half 1970 Revenue (millions)... 119.2 Profits (millions)... 2.16 Per Share... 0.91

Fairchild Camera. Second Quarter 1970 Revenue (millions)... 174.0 Profits (millions)... 4.99 Per Share... 1.14

First National Stores. First Quarter 1970 Revenue (millions)... 203.2 Profits (millions)... 0.57 Per Share... 0.41

F. W. Woolworth Co. First Half 1970 Revenue (millions)... 1,081.50 Profits (millions)... 19.52 Per Share... 0.61

Harsco Corp. Second Quarter 1970 Revenue (millions)... 71.7 Profits (millions)... 4.01 Per Share... 0.51

Hobart Manufacturing. First Half 1970 Revenue (millions)... 102.9 Profits (millions)... 8.5 Per Share... 1.16

## Dow Slips Into Minus Territory

## NYSE's Early 'Peace' Rally Is Obliterated by the Close

NEW YORK, July 31—Prices moved downward on the New York Stock Exchange today as the market all but obliterated the last traces of a rally that developed near the session's start.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industries slipped by 0.81 to close at 734.12. The industrial average had surged ahead by about 5 1/2 points shortly after Israel accepted a U.S. cease-fire plan for the Middle East. Gaining issues on the Big Board had held a 2 to 1 advantage over decliners.

Analysts said that the rally met resistance when the industrial average hit the 740 support level. Many investors apparently had planned previously to sell once the blue-chip indicator reached that level.

The NYSE declined fractionally by 0.04 to close the day at 42.43, and Standard & Poor's 500 slipped similarly by 0.02 to finish at 78.05.

Analysts said the market treated the week's news developments casually—particularly since few developments in the Middle East and Indo-China peace situations or in the economy were considered fresh news.

In midweek, analysts note, the market "shrugged off" the unexpected rise in the wholesale price index. President Nixon's news conference and his comments on the economic outlook helped keep the market steady but provided little impetus for a strong, enduring advance, analysts said.

Analysts say traders are still waiting to see talk transformed to action on the peace fronts and in the economy. Oils benefited from the Middle East peace news. Occidental closed at 18 1/8, up 3/8 on the day and 5/8 on the week after hitting 18 7/8 during the morning rally. Texaco eased 1/4 today to 28 1/2, after adding 3/4 earlier. Texaco closed off 1 5/8 for the week.

Jersey Standard up one for the day at 62, added 1/8 this week. Big Board volume increased to 11.64 million shares from 10.44 million shares yesterday.

Two British issues were on the most active list. Electrical and Musical Industries was second most active, unchanged at 4 1/2, and Plessey, Ltd., was in fourth place, off 1/8 at 2 3/4.

Glamours Close Mixed. Glamours closed mixed to lower. Fairchild Camera, which reported a \$5 million loss for the second quarter, lost 1 5/8 to 19 1/2 and was off 4 1/4 for the week. Telcel added 3/8 to 12 1/4, after advancing 1 during the morning, and closing off 1 3/4 for the week.

Other active glamour issues included Xerox, up 1/8 at 72 7/8, after adding 1 3/4 during the day, closing off 1 1/8 for the week. IBM lost 1 1/4 to 252 1/4, off 1 1/2 for the week.

Memorex lost 5 3/8 to 48 1/8 and was off 5 5/8 for the week. The firm is to report its earnings Monday.

In the blue chip sector the largest changes were Alcoa, up 1 1/4 to 50 1/2, General Foods, up 1 1/8 to 78 3/4, Johns-Manville, off 1 to 51 1/2, and Procter and Gamble, off 1 to 52.

Airlines closed higher, sparked by possible fare increases. TWA added 5/8 to 12 3/8, Northwest air was up 1 1/8 to 17 1/8, Pan American unchanged at 10 1/4.

Non-durable goods orders rose 2.0 percent after a 1.5 percent climb in May. Factory shipments increased by 1.2 percent, or \$700 million, to a seasonally-adjusted \$56.2 billion following a 2.4 percent May increase.

Factory inventories, meanwhile, declined 0.2 percent, or \$100 million, to \$97 billion after a 1.5 percent increase for May. The stocks-sales ratio contracted to 1.74 from 1.76.

U.S. Sues, Settles. Armco Steel Case. WASHINGTON, July 31 (Reuters)—The Justice Department filed a civil anti-trust suit today charging Armco Steel Corp. with using reciprocal purchase arrangements with suppliers and customers.

In a proposed consent judgment filed simultaneously, Armco agreed to refrain from the practices complained of.

The Armco case was the fourth such reciprocity suit in little more than a year in which a major steel company has been involved. Inland, Republic, and U.S. Steel have also been targets.

Mr. Saul said total expenses for the half-year were \$131 million, up \$719,000 from the same period a year ago. He said computer and space rentals accounted for \$550,000 of the increase.

The Amex president said declining net income prompted the exchange to effect an economy program during the second quarter and that the exchange acted "significantly" in automation and service facilities plans during the second quarter.

"Priority status has been given to the Amex program to develop a floor-derived clearance system that will provide many benefits of the 'locked-in' trade," Mr. Saul said.

## Trade War Fears Cloud U.S. Debate

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP)—The great debate on foreign trade since 1962, possibly since the Great Depression, is developing in the U.S. Congress, and it focuses on the American textile industry.

The trade bill being approved by the House Ways and Means Committee represents a basic policy shift—from tariffs, which permit unlimited imports, to quotas.

The stakes are high. One U.S. faction warns that raising barriers will start a trade war in which other countries will retaliate by refusing to buy American goods. Another side argues that unless some restriction is placed on foreign goods, American jobs and firms will be wiped out.

Textiles are at the center of this debate because they are specifically granted protection under the new legislation. Even before his inauguration, President Nixon made a major exception in the case of textiles, apart from his general support of the liberalization that has characterized American trade policy for 30 years.

Furthermore, textiles have become a symbol for dozens of other American industries that want Congress to give them the same protection being considered for textiles.

The most popular measure of the threat to an industry is the gap between U.S. and foreign wages and for this textiles have dramatic evidence: \$2.43 an hour for the average American textile worker; \$0.11 an hour for one in Taiwan and Korea; \$0.35 in Hong Kong and \$0.45 in Japan. And the U.S. industry says the gap is increasing.

It is not that simple, but the textile industry manages to paint a bleak picture of its situation. The Case for the Industry. Textile-apparel imports have tripled in the past decade—from \$744 million in 1959 to \$2.1 billion in 1969. In 1957 the United States had a slight trade surplus, its last; in 1969 it suffered a deficit of nearly \$1.4 billion.

The American Textile Manufacturers Institute estimates that this rising tide of imports has cost Americans 250,000 jobs. In actual employment, the textile-apparel trades have fallen 79,000 in the past 18 months, or roughly 3.2 percent.

The textile industry also says that its profits are deteriorating. After reaching a peak \$702 million in 1966, they fell 11 percent to \$621 million in 1969.

But the textile industry is still far from death's door, and opponents of quota legislation take an entirely different view of the situation. As the Critics See It. They point out that domestic production (including products for export) rose roughly 50 percent in the past decade—from 8.55 billion pounds in 1960 to 9.8 billion pounds in 1969.

Imports, in fact, amounted to only 0.5 percent of all domestic consumption of textiles and apparel in 1969, the critics say—only a modest increase from the 0.3 percent penetration in 1960. On the \$1.4 billion textile trade deficit, they stress that trade is a two-way street.

For example, while the United States bought \$576.584 worth of textiles and shoes (also covered by quotas in the bill) from Japan last year, Japan bought \$1.3 billion in U.S. agricultural products. As for textile jobs, there has been remarkable

stability—581,000 in 1967 against 562,000 in 1969—and a substantial increase in apparel employment from 1.21 million to 1.41 million over the period. Industry figures for the last 18 months cover a period of rising unemployment in general.

On wages, critics note that the figures do not include fringe benefits, which are proportionately higher in Japan and some other countries than in the United States. Also, they say current figures make it difficult to determine how much the wage spread is offset by higher U.S. worker productivity.

Still another point is that while the absolute dollar-and-cents gap between American and overseas wages is increasing, the relative spread is narrowing fast—the American worker was making nearly ten times as much as his Japanese counterpart in 1960, but only about five times as much in 1969.

Free trade advocates contend that the 11 percent 1969 drop in textile mill profits can hardly be viewed as alarming, since the \$702 million in 1966 represented the culmination of a sharp upsurge in earnings from the \$114 million low in 1954.

Apparel and other finished products scored the highest total profits in the last 20 years in 1969 and have more than tripled profits over the past decade.

President Nixon has threatened to veto the bill if it goes beyond textiles. But there are those in Congress who do not take his threat too seriously.

Nixon Painted Into a Corner. The same sources feel the President painted himself into a corner in the first place by embracing mandatory textile quotas after the breakdown of negotiations with the Japanese.

There is a suspicion that the President singled out textiles, not because it is hurting more than any other industry. But because the industry is stronger politically than most, especially in the Southern States.

Contributing to the President's dilemma is the addition of a potent new lobbying force—perhaps the crucial margin of power—to the ranks of those seeking limitations on imports.

This is the AFL-CIO, the most powerful organized labor group in the country and one which, until a year or so ago, always articulated free trade sentiments.

The group reversed its field after a number of its major constituent unions—in textiles, apparel, steel, glass and ceramics, to name a few—became alarmed over increasing imports.

More Sweeping Provisions. It consequently became one of the major supporters of another feature of the trade that has far deeper inclinations than merely quotas for textiles or shoes.

This is a sweeping provision that would trigger quotas for any commodity if imports take over more than 15 percent of the domestic market and if the rate of increase in imports exceeds 15 percent in the preceding year.

Beneath all the pros and cons lurks a major issue: The world seems to be drifting back to the once-discredited mercantilism practiced in the 17th and 18th centuries. This amorphous doctrine emphasized the partnership of capitalism and government to maximize each nation's commercial advantage and build up as large a trade surplus as possible. But for all nations to accomplish this objective at once is a mathematical and economic impossibility.

It consequently became one of the major supporters of another feature of the trade that has far deeper inclinations than merely quotas for textiles or shoes.

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# New York Stock Exchange Trading

- 1970 - Stocks and Bonds										- 1970 - Stocks and Bonds										- 1970 - Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div.	Sts.	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	High	Low	Div.	Sts.	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970
Low	High	Div.	Sts.	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	Low	High	Div.	Sts.	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	Low	High	Div.	Sts.	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970	1970
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0
28 1/2	9 1/4	Abacus	49	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0	14 1/4	6	Am Photo	12	58	0 1/2	5 1/2	5	0	0

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Bank of Am. N.Y.	50.00	50.00	50.00
First Nat. City	45.00	45.00	45.00
Wells Fargo	40.00	40.00	40.00
Bank of Montreal	35.00	35.00	35.00
Bank of Toronto	30.00	30.00	30.00

**Market Summary**

July 31, 1970

Most Active - New York

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	120.00	+1.00
GE	40.00	+0.50
AT&T	35.00	+0.25
Am. Tel. & Tel.	25.00	+0.10
Am. Express	20.00	+0.05

**Tokyo Exchange**

July 31, 1970

Symbol	Price	Change
Nikkei 225	21,450	+150
Dai Nippon	1,200	+10
Yamaha	800	+5
Fuyo	600	+3
Sanwa	500	+2

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**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS**

July 31, 1970

Fund Name	Price	Change
Am. Overseas Inv.	15.00	+0.25
Intl. Growth Fund	12.00	+0.10
Worldwide Inv.	10.00	+0.05
Global Growth	8.00	+0.02
Emerging Mkts	6.00	+0.01

**INTER-CONTINENTAL GROUP**

Company	Price	Change
Am. Overseas Inv.	15.00	+0.25
Intl. Growth Fund	12.00	+0.10
Worldwide Inv.	10.00	+0.05
Global Growth	8.00	+0.02
Emerging Mkts	6.00	+0.01

**Dow Jones Averages**

July 31, 1970

Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones Industrial	1,200.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Transportation	800.00	+5.00
Dow Jones Utility	600.00	+3.00
Dow Jones Average	400.00	+2.00

**Standard & Poor's**

July 31, 1970

Index	Value	Change
S&P 500	1,200.00	+10.00
S&P Industrial	800.00	+5.00
S&P Transportation	600.00	+3.00
S&P Utility	400.00	+2.00

**UP**

**EACH WEEK**

100 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10038

**ADVERTISING**

**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS**

July 31, 1970

Fund Name	Price	Change
Am. Overseas Inv.	15.00	+0.25
Intl. Growth Fund	12.00	+0.10
Worldwide Inv.	10.00	+0.05
Global Growth	8.00	+0.02
Emerging Mkts	6.00	+0.01

**INTER-CONTINENTAL GROUP**

Company	Price	Change
Am. Overseas Inv.	15.00	+0.25
Intl. Growth Fund	12.00	+0.10
Worldwide Inv.	10.00	+0.05
Global Growth	8.00	+0.02
Emerging Mkts	6.00	+0.01

**Dow Jones Averages**

July 31, 1970

Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones Industrial	1,200.00	+10.00
Dow Jones Transportation	800.00	+5.00
Dow Jones Utility	600.00	+3.00
Dow Jones Average	400.00	+2.00

**Standard & Poor's**

July 31, 1970

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**Continued from Page 10**

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	120.00	+1.00
GE	40.00	+0.50
AT&T	35.00	+0.25
Am. Tel. & Tel.	25.00	+0.10
Am. Express	20.00	+0.05
Am. Overseas Inv.	15.00	+0.25
Intl. Growth Fund	12.00	+0.10
Worldwide Inv.	10.00	+0.05
Global Growth	8.00	+0.02
Emerging Mkts	6.00	+0.01





## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

*from Jerome D. Hoffman, President, IIG (London) Services Limited*

Recently, a company that sells ordinary front-end load funds announced it was offering a convertible debenture issue without sales charges. Their salesmen, however, would receive a reduced commission. True, they're offering debentures, not fund shares; but a no-load investment by any other name is still a no-load investment. Frankly, when we said that 'The Great Switch was on', we anticipated that thousands of clients and associates would switch to IIG. They did! However, we were a little surprised to see others switching to the no-load, real estate construction concepts that make us one of the fastest growing financial companies in the world. Naturally, we feel flattered that others are coming around to our way of thinking. But you can't have it both ways. You either offer a no-load real estate investment or you don't.

When you offer both a no-load and an ordinary load investment you're being unfair to your clients and the men who work for you. And when that's the case, the word gets around fast.

### LET'S LOOK AT SOME BASIC FACTS:

**IIG has no-load for all its funds. We treat all our clients the same—fairly. It costs them nothing to enter an IIG fund, no matter which IIG investment they choose, REFA, FOSS or IIG Italy S.p.A.**

**Others don't see it our way. They charge some clients a sales commission and offer a no-load to others. We say that's unfair to those who have paid a sales commission.**

**IIG has only one commission schedule for all its investments. We don't reward some associates more than others. We treat all our associates the same—fairly.**

**Others don't see it our way. Some associates are given greater rewards for their efforts, others are penalized for them. We say that's unfair.**

**IIG allows its clients to switch from one of its International Funds to another with no charge, even though they don't pay a cent to come in in the first place.**

**Others don't see it our way. Their clients pay a load to enter the first fund. When they're switched over, into a no-load fund, they don't get what they paid in sales commission back. We say that's unfair.**

**IIG believes a client has the right to redeem his investment on demand. We don't tie up our clients' money.**

**Others don't see it our way. They prefer to offer investment situations that tie up the clients' money for three, five or ten years. Sure, clients can sell their debentures—if they can find a market for them. But we don't see others guaranteeing that a market will exist. Until they do, the clients' money is tied up.**

**IIG believes all its clients should make money, regardless of which IIG investment they select.**

**Others do not. They claim some investments should make clients lots of money, some shouldn't. They say that some investments should make management a lot of money, some even more. We say that's unfair.**

**IIG believes in being consistently fair to both clients and associates. We've been in this business long enough to know that the client is no fool. The salesman's job is hard enough without the company making it harder for him by being inconsistent.**

**Before IIG ever sold a program, it had a policy: to offer all its clients equally fine investments in real estate and shipping, with no sales commission. To offer all its associates the same high commission schedule on all its investments.**

**IIG hasn't changed its policy. We stick by what we said when we started.**

**Others would like to switch to our investment concepts but offer less to their clients. It just won't work.**

**All our investments are no-load. We specialize in construction — of real estate, ships, and port facilities. Remember, with IIG, it costs you nothing to switch.**

*Jerome D. Hoffman*  
Jerome D. Hoffman, President

## I.I.G. (LONDON) SERVICES LIMITED

*The UK Service Company for International Investors Group (Sales) Ltd.*

P.O. Box 10, Thorn House, Upper St. Martins Lane, London W.C.2.

Telephone: 01-836 4455. Cables: Usrlstate, London W.C.2. Telex: 267505



# New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds	1970 - Stocks and Bonds
High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chgs	High, Low, Div. in \$	100s, First, High, Low, Last, Chgs
(Continued from Page 10)			
87 1/2 60 1/2 Midwest Oil 2.0	14 3/4 83 1/2 84 1/2 +1	27 1/2 8 1/2 Marlin Co. 1.0	68 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 +1
79 1/2 38 1/2 Midland 1.20	43 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 +1	28 1/2 12 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
11 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	29 1/2 14 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	30 1/2 15 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	31 1/2 16 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	32 1/2 17 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	33 1/2 18 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	34 1/2 19 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	35 1/2 20 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	36 1/2 21 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	37 1/2 22 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	38 1/2 23 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	39 1/2 24 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	40 1/2 25 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	41 1/2 26 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	42 1/2 27 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	43 1/2 28 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	44 1/2 29 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	45 1/2 30 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	46 1/2 31 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	47 1/2 32 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	48 1/2 33 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	49 1/2 34 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	50 1/2 35 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	51 1/2 36 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	52 1/2 37 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	53 1/2 38 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	54 1/2 39 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	55 1/2 40 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	56 1/2 41 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	57 1/2 42 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	58 1/2 43 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	59 1/2 44 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	60 1/2 45 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	61 1/2 46 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	62 1/2 47 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	63 1/2 48 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	64 1/2 49 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	65 1/2 50 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	66 1/2 51 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	67 1/2 52 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	68 1/2 53 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	69 1/2 54 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	70 1/2 55 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	71 1/2 56 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	72 1/2 57 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	73 1/2 58 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	74 1/2 59 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	75 1/2 60 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	76 1/2 61 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	77 1/2 62 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	78 1/2 63 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	79 1/2 64 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	80 1/2 65 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	81 1/2 66 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	82 1/2 67 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	83 1/2 68 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	84 1/2 69 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	85 1/2 70 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	86 1/2 71 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	87 1/2 72 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	88 1/2 73 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	89 1/2 74 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	90 1/2 75 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	91 1/2 76 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	92 1/2 77 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	93 1/2 78 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	94 1/2 79 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	95 1/2 80 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	96 1/2 81 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	97 1/2 82 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	98 1/2 83 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	99 1/2 84 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1
10 1/2 1 1/2 Minn. 1.20	16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 +1	100 1/2 85 1/2 Norwalk 1.0	13 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2 +1

## INGROW

INVESTMENT VEHICLE WITH NEW CONCEPT

INGROW the new investment vehicle for investors seeking maximum security coupled with growth and income. Two goals in one investment.

On the one hand, INGROW distributes to its investors a yearly dividend of U.S. \$1.60 per share (8% of the initial offering price) not subordinate to the potential growth of its share value, income resulting from INGROW's earnings on investments in debt securities.

On the other hand, INGROW, through its professional and experienced investment consultants, aims at securing growth of the investor's initial investment. The assets of INGROW are presently not invested in the stock markets. Income and Growth respond to today's needs.

Since first of February, 1970, INGROW's Net Asset Value per share has steadily increased:

February 1, 1970	U.S. \$20.00
March 1, 1970	U.S. \$20.96
April 1, 1970	U.S. \$21.10
May 1, 1970	U.S. \$21.34
June 1, 1970	U.S. \$21.65
July 1, 1970	U.S. \$21.78
August 1, 1970	U.S. \$21.95

This represents an increase of 9.75 %

TO: INGROW MANAGEMENT & FINANCE CORP., S.A.  
14 Rue de la Carrière, 1204-Geneva.  
Please send me information on INGROW

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_ Tel. \_\_\_\_\_

# International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-Day Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds		100s		100s		100s		100s	
Aer Ling 8 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 9 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 10 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 11 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 12 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 13 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 14 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 15 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 16 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 17 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 18 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 19 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 20 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 21 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
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Aer Ling 43 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
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Aer Ling 87 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
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Aer Ling 95 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 96 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
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Aer Ling 101 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
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Aer Ling 103 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Aer Ling 104 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
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Aer Ling 106 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
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Aer Ling 108 1/2-81	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
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**WHEREVER YOU GO**  
the International  
Herald Tribune  
goes with you.  
**On sale at 8,500 points**  
**in Europe, Africa, Asia.**



**PEANUTS**

GOOD RIDDANCE!

IT'S GOING TO BE PEACEFUL AROUND HERE FOR A WHILE WITHOUT THAT STUPID CAT WHO LIVES NEXT DOOR

I WON'T HAVE TO SEE HIS UGLY FACE FOR TWO WHOLE WEEKS

HE'S GOING TO MOUSE CAMP!

I FEAR THAT I HAVE FALLEN OUT OF FAVOR WITH YOU.

YOU WERE NEVER IN.

THANK GOODNESS!

**MAIL ABNER**

SHE'S OUTA HEARIN' RANGE!!

ONE M-MORE STEP AN' SHE'LL BE IN S-SMELIN' RANGE O' TH' SKUNK WORKS!!

OUR ONLY HOPE IS THAT WHEN SHE FAINTS SHE'LL ROLL DOWN TH' HILL AN' WE'LL GIVE HER NOSE FIRST AID!!

TURN BACK!!

JOURNEY'S END!!

POINT OF NO RETURN

**BEETLE BAILEY**

ZERO HAS BEEN ON DUTY ALL DAY. AREN'T YOU GOING TO BRING HIM DOWN?

NOT YET, SIR.

LAST NIGHT HE TRIPPED OVER A SKUNK

**MISS PEACH**

MARCIA SAID IRA IS A WEAK AND SPINELESS TYPE!

MARCIA, I BEG TO DIFFER WITH YOU...

I DON'T MIND THE BEGGING... -BUT THAT DIFFERING JAZZ HAS TO STOP.

**BUZZ SAWYER**

MORGAN, SOME FOOL WINDOW WASHER JUST BROKE AN OFFICE WINDOW. IMPOSSIBLE TO GET IT REPLACED BEFORE TOMORROW.

YES, SIR.

BE ESPECIALLY ALERT TONIGHT, UNDERSTAND?

DON'T WORRY, MR. COMLEY.

THAT FELLOW WITH THE LUNCH PAIL IS THE NIGHT WATCHMAN, SUZ. HE CARRIES A GUN.

NEVER-MIND, GO-DO THINGS ARE WORKING OUT JUST AS I'D PLANNED.

**WIZARD OF ID**

HALT! WHO GOES THERE?

A FRIEND

HOW DO I KNOW YOU'RE A FRIEND?

THE KING IS A FINK!

PASS FRIEND.

**REX MORGAN M.D.**

GIVE ME THE PHONE NUMBERS OF THOSE THREE CALLS. I'LL GET IN TOUCH WITH THEM IN THE NEXT HOUR OR TWO.

IF THEY CALL BACK IN THE MEANTIME, TELL THEM YOU CAN'T REACH ME YET.

IS MISS GALE WITH YOU, DR. ADAMS?

YES, SIR.

MISS BOWERS THE NURSE AT THE HOSPITAL WOULD LIKE HER TO GET IN TOUCH WITH HER FLOOR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. SHE WANTS TO TALK TO MISS GALE ABOUT DR. MORGAN!

**POGG**

NOW THEY ARE SECURE... ALL IN ONE...

WOULD I BE A REBORN BLOND TO BLOND IN THE BLONDIE? A BLOND OF BLONDIE?

IN THE CENACULUM, OUR COUNCILS OF THE CENACULUM, TELL ME, IS A PRAGMATIC PRAGMATIC... YES, GIFT I WONDER...

WHENCE ALL THE GOSPEL BOOKS? WHENCE, WHITHER? WHAT DO I MEAN?

**RIP KIRBY**

THAT'S RIGHT, INSPECTOR. JUST AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT, I'M AFRAID.

WE'LL HOLD THIS DOCTOR DATA'S BODY UNTIL SOME RELATIVES CAN BE FOUND...

WHAT DEVILRY WAS DATA UP TO LAST? OH, WHAT'S THIS?

THANK HEAVEN HE DIDN'T GET TO SEND HIS MESSAGE ABOUT PREMIER WAGON! HIS COMPUTER WAS INVALUABLE AFTER ALL...

**BLONDIE**

LOOK AT MY NEW INVENTION, MR. BUMSTEAD

I CALL IT A SCARPER

WHAT DOES IT DO?

I DON'T KNOW—SO FAR ALL I'VE GOT IS THE NAME

I'VE GOTTA PUT A LOCK ON THAT SCARPER DOOR!

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

DON'T GET THE SITTER YOU GOT LAST TIME! SHE JUST CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHO'S BOSS AROUND HERE!

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GYNIL

LABAN

URRUMM

ANSOOL

THE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers: (Mildred)

Yesterday's Jumble: GIANT LUNGE PLUNGE ACTING

Answer: The kind of guys many girls look for—ENGAGING ONES

## BOOKS

### WHO NEEDS THE DEMOCRATS And What It Takes to Be Needed

By John Kenneth Galbraith. Doubleday. 86 pp.  
Reviewed by Robert D. Novak

THIS 14th published book by John Kenneth Galbraith is unquestionably his least substantial effort. It is by no means, however, his least important book, if only for the fact that it represents an influential element on the left wing of the Democratic party compulsively intent on self-destruction.

The Galbraithian thesis can be summarized quickly. The Democratic party "has become a defender of the status quo, a role in which it is incompetent and cannot possibly compete with the Republicans." Democratic economic policy geared to stimulating production has failed, and "the economic system does not work." The Democrats have delegated power "to a large military and foreign policy establishment" which has produced one disaster after another in the name of anti-Communism, culminating in Vietnam. Democrats in Congress place themselves "under the control of the Southern wing of the party."

Mr. Galbraith spends more time on these maladies than their cures, but, in the end, briliantly brots out his reforms. His economic platform is undeniably radical—"taxing the rich, nationalizing industries, regulating private enterprise, limiting consumption." In foreign affairs, he assents to Sen. J. W. Fulbright's doctrine that no country that cannot defend itself without help has a right to an independent existence, ruling out all military alliances and military aid henceforth.

In the atmosphere of the American campus today, he deviates not an inch from the accepted verities of 1970's sophomores. But that great unwashed public beyond the fringes of academia simply cannot digest Mr. Galbraith's remedies. The point is that for all of his considerable experience in active Democratic politics, Prof. Galbraith doesn't care anymore. "The Democratic party must henceforth use the word socialism," he says, knowing all too well that it reduces rather than extends the base of the party.

That's the very essence of Galbraithian democracy. While the genius of the party has been in expanding its constituency, Mr. Galbraith's one specific structural reform goes in the opposite direction. He would purge Southern committee chairmen in the House through the drastic means of liberal Democrats voting for Republican organization of the House next January. "It will be better for the Democrats in at least one of the houses to be a minority party than a halfway modern party that a majority party that empowers anachronism," he explains.

Having called for the end of the seniority system resulting in Democratic Southern chairmen, Mr. Galbraith puts forth an ideological test on who shall not be a Democrat, presumably administered Prof. Galbraith and his friends. If only those who can the test are permitted Democrats, a long road of tests lies ahead. Typically Galbraith is insistent or need to attract only the old Negroes, the one element the old Rooseveltian cos that is even more Democratic than it used to be. When Mr. Galbraith asserts "no concessions can be made to the sentiment of workers," he shares with Phillips the conception of a ruminated Democratic doomed to minority status.

But electoral victories are his concern, as witness his attention that Eugene J. McCarthy's primary election in 1968 proved "how well reacted" to his new politics. Galbraith does not mention the senator lost two out of primary contests, an unable record in either base politics.

He is realistic when he casts that the Democratic "may not immediately win with a radical economic policy" of Galbraithian design. The question that determines the politics of next decade is how many Democrats will agree with Mr. Galbraith that election victory not supremely important. Instead, join him in a for the cleansing therapy of test.

Mr. Novak writes a column on national affairs with *land Evans*. He wrote this view for *The Washington Post*.

### Egyptians Find Secret of Ancient Art

CAIRO, July 31 (AP).—secret formula used by the artists of ancient Egypt to their paintings fresh and for thousands of years has been cracked by the Egyptian antiquity department.

The artists used a "spicy crystalline compound" to resist temperatures of more than 1,000 degrees centigrade and is insoluble in the potent acids known to modern science, the department said.

Dr. Saleh Ahmed Saleh had taken a team of chemists using ultra-modern X-ray apparatus more than three of intensive research to the secret of their ancient art.

The medium is composed of part each of copper oxide, calcium oxide and four parts silicon oxide fused in extrahot ovens, finely ground, mixed with egg yolk and

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

WORDS OF INTEREST—By Peter E. Price

Edited by WILL WE

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161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180

181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**

DOWN

1 Part of a book

2 A state of mind

3 Sentiment on a sentimental occasion

4 Animal skin

5 Cystic plant

6 Frigate bird

7 International brothers

8 Apple country

9 Not regretted

10 Segment of a circle

11 Regulator's retreat

12 Attention

13 Highway Abbv.

DOWN

14 Cravings

15 "Good night"

16 L.H.

17 Ancestress: Lat.

18 Poe's heart

19 Victim of a real

20 Regretted

21 U.S. poet

22 Character: Prefix

23 Meccas

24 Part of a Q.E.D.

25 Paraphrase

26 Disclose in terms

27 Baseball pitcher

28 Abbr.

29 Moist

30 Planet

DOWN

31 U.S. trade laws

32 German river

33 Vichy

34 Falley

35 "Here"

36 Advice from a courtier

37 "A's" War

38 Attenuate

39 Part of a Q.E.D.

40 Paraphrase

41 Disclose in terms

42 Baseball pitcher

43 Abbr.

44 Moist

45 Planet

DOWN

46 In (angry)

47 The girl: Sp.

48 Long John

49 Silver had one

50 What: Lat.

51 Be indisposed

52 Place work

53 Of color

54 Sonnet river

55 Nice aspects

56 Printer's line

57 End about

58 Defracted in

59 Advance

60 "Hail"

61 Shading: Lat.

62 Concurrence

DOWN

63 Teacher

64 Great

65 Aged old

66 Bene sand

67 Bent over

68 Traces

69 Elevations:

70 Writer: Jane

71 East wind: Sp.

72 Concordat

73 Scottish law

74 Pincer: Sp.

75 Cult. Rep.

76 Tervit

77 Desert: Abbr.

مكتبة الأمل







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